

## Hectic diplomacy for the man in the middle

# King Husain flies to Bush from Baghdad

From MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA AND JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

KING Husain of Jordan flew to America last night for emergency talks with President Bush, a day after meeting President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The shuttle diplomacy is seen as a desperate attempt to avert military confrontation in the region, where British and American navies have said they will stop and search ships to enforce the embargo against Iraq in the face of widespread criticism from other United Nations Security Council members.

The British frigate Jupiter yesterday challenged a Cypriot tanker leaving Dubai and later questioned other vessels in the area. Shipping sources said the tanker, Glory, was suspected of loading Iraqi products from a private storage tank at Jebel Ali, but it was in ballast and was allowed to proceed. The navy said the questioning of the tanker by radio was a matter of routine and not an interception.

King Husain is the first Arab leader to attempt to mediate directly with President Saddam since his invasion of Kuwait. He spoke to Mr Bush by telephone after their two-hour meeting in Baghdad on Monday and asked for a meeting. He is thought to have a message from President Saddam.

The king is a central figure in the crisis not only because of his friendship with the two main protagonists, but also because his country's Red Sea port of Aqaba has become Iraq's lifeline.

Jordan, where 80,000

people are said to have volunteered to fight for Iraq, has endorsed but not enforced the UN sanctions. The country buys all its oil from Iraq and Kuwait and nearly half of its exports go to Iraq. The oil traffic has continued through a small pipeline that ends south-east of Amman and is taken overland by tankers to

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Aqaba, Baghdad's last outlet after the closure of pipelines in Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Meanwhile, lorries are carrying food and manufactured goods into Iraq.

The king is expected to explain his country's position at his meeting in Maine today with Mr Bush, who is anxious to seal the Aqaba loophole. Suggestions that Israel might block the port, which is only four miles from its resort of Eilat, were discounted yesterday when the Israeli defence minister, Moshe Arens, said it had no need to do so because the United States and other countries would "take the necessary steps". America has worked against any Israeli involvement in the crisis.

However, administration officials in Washington said yesterday that American warships might block Iraqi ships seeking to use Aqaba if Jordan allows it to be used to break the UN embargo.

There is an imminent risk of confrontation as an Iraqi freighter is due to arrive with a cargo of small arms and ammunition bought in Poland within 48 hours. American warships accompanying the carrier Eisenhower will then be in place to intercept it. Iraq has said that that would be regarded as a "serious act of aggression" and declared that it would make America "feel the taste of death" in retaliation for any blockade.

The American stance has divided the 15-nation UN Security Council, at least seven of whose members want to wait and see if the sanctions work before deciding whether to mount a UN-mandated blockade. France, China and the Soviet Union, any of which could veto a UN blockade, all expressed support for what has become known as the "give sanctions a chance" option at a private meeting of the security council on Monday night. Canada was the most outspoken critic of the American approach, which France has described as a potential act of war.

Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's permanent representative, caused some confusion at the meeting by repeating the government's previous policy that the British naval force was intended merely to monitor shipping. He had apparently not received fresh instructions incorporating the policy spelt out in London by William Waldegrave, the Foreign Office minister, who said the British fleet would also board and search ships.

Labour yesterday urged the government to table a UN

resolution to authorise a blockade.

The differences within the security council increase the chances that the countries helping to defend Saudi Arabia from possible Iraqi attack will fall into three different alliances. America and Britain now seem less likely to find other direct partners and the Arab states have made clear that they want their forces to be entirely separate from non-Arab nations. The third group will probably be the Western European Union, which is expected to agree a co-ordinated operation on Monday or Tuesday.

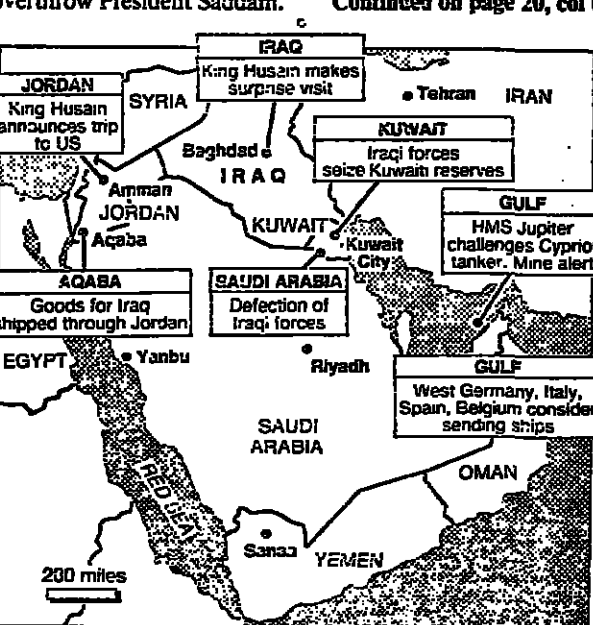
Willhelm Van Eekelen, director general of the union, of which Britain is a member, said he hoped they would agree to co-operate on three levels: a group of naval officers or the union's council would provide broad political co-ordination; arrangements would be made for the countries to consult quickly through nominated contacts; and there would be much practical co-operation between commanders in the Gulf. He also said the union could extend its arrangements to non-member countries such as Australia, which has sent a frigate.

The Italian foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis, said yesterday that his country, West Germany, Spain and Belgium were ready to send warships to join an international task force depending on the Western European Union decision next week. But he said Italy would not take part in a blockade of Iraq as the UN had not approved one.

Britain yesterday announced the deployment of two supply ships and a repair vessel to the Gulf. The army is also to become involved for the first time with the dispatch of a 150-strong contingent from the Royal Corps of Signals to provide communications for British forces in Saudi Arabia and Oman.

Pakistan, which said on Monday that it would send troops to Saudi Arabia in response to a request from King Fahd, yesterday indicated that its force would consist of about five thousand combat soldiers.

There were also signs yesterday of discontent among Iraqi troops in Kuwait, with reports that at least a dozen soldiers had defected to Saudi Arabia, driving across the Kuwait border in tanks. An Iraqi opposition leader in Tehran said he could mobilise up to 100,000 exiles to help overthrow President Saddam.



## Britain urged to return to UN on force

By NICHOLAS WOOD  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE united front maintained by the main opposition parties in support of the government's handling of the Gulf confrontation began to crumble yesterday in the wake of Britain's decision to take military action to enforce sanctions against Iraq.

Labour and the Liberal Democrats warned the prime minister that by joining the United States in imposing an effective blockade on President Saddam Hussein she was jeopardising international backing for the operation in support of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, especially from moderate Arab states.

They urged her to return to the security council and gain an explicit mandate for stop-and-search operations by British and US ships.

They also argued that the multinational forces being assembled in the Gulf should be brought under the command of the UN. George Foulkes, a Labour foreign affairs spokesman, said that UN control was needed to prevent the possibility of "endless" disputes and misunderstanding among the many disparate forces.

But David Howell, the Tory chairman of the cross-party foreign affairs select committee, said Britain was acting within international law in enforcing the trade embargo on Iraq. It was important to maintain it and not become bogged down in "legalistic" argument, he suggested.

"International law has been broken not by the world powers but by Saddam Hussein," he said in an interview on BBC Radio 4's *The World at One*. Naval action to enforce the UN resolution on trade sanctions against Iraq was "an attempt to uphold the law rather than depart from it".

Sir William Clark, a member of the executive of the 1922 committee of Conservative MPs, said calls for a return to the security council were a "red herring" which would only strengthen Iraq.

Labour insisted that Britain should go back to the security council to dispel any doubts about the legality of the naval blockade of Iraq.

Paddy Ashdown, the SLD leader, said that while force might be justified under a strict reading of international law, Britain should not use that argument and risk the "serious political costs" of undermining UN unity and inflaming Arab sensitivities.

UN command of the multinational force in the Gulf would have "clear political

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Mother's relief: Mrs Gaynor Lawrence shows her delight after being reunited with her daughter Gemma yesterday

## Abducted girl found safe after 56 hours

By LIN JENKINS

GEMMA Lawrence was reunited with her fearful parents yesterday 56 hours after being snatched through the window of the family's holiday caravan.

The girl, tired and exhausted, clung tightly to her mother who admitted she had been very doubtful that her daughter, aged seven, would be found alive. Gemma was released after a two-hour armed siege of a makeshift hide behind the garden shed only 200 yards from where she had been taken while asleep.

Gaynor Lawrence, aged 29, said her feelings on finding her daughter again were beyond words. "I cannot describe how I felt, just very relieved. There was a time when I was very doubtful we would get her back, but we hoped against all the odds that we would. She is very exhausted and tired. When we saw her first she did not say anything, just put her arms around me and cuddled for a long time. We were so happy we just burst into tears."

Mrs Lawrence and her husband, Nick, aged 32, waited for two hours as a trained police negotiator talked to the man in the hide. "They were not even sure if the girl was Gemma and as time went by we got more desperate. But when the police said they'd got her we were just overjoyed."

The hideout was found yesterday by a uniformed officer during a routine search of houses in Westcliff Road, West Bay, Bridport, Dorset. The man made it clear he was in the hideout and the area was cordoned off. A negotiator was brought in while armed police moved quietly into position. When Gemma finally emerged, she was clutching a blanket around her. She walked into the arms of a waiting policeman.

The man, who has not been identified but is believed to be aged 23, gave himself up an hour later. He was being held at Weymouth police station last night.

Det. Chief Supt. Des. Donohoe, head of Dorset CID, who led the search, said he was thrilled by the outcome after what had been a tense siege. He said Mrs Lawrence had given him a big kiss on being told Gemma was alive. "It was the best kiss I have had in my life. We are all delighted. Gemma seemed quite perky seeing the difficult traumatic ordeal she had been through," Mr Donohoe said she was not

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## Liberia rebels claim rival killed

FROM REUTERS IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

LIBERIA'S rebel National Patriotic Front said its troops killed rival leader Prince Yormie Johnson in an ambush early on Tuesday. Johnson led a breakaway rebel faction which aimed to overthrow President Samuel Doe and keep Front leader Charles Taylor from seizing power in Liberia's civil war. However, the United States later questioned the claim, saying it had received a reliable report that Johnson was alive.

The Front spokesman, Tom

Woewiyu, said that Johnson was killed in an ambush on Bushrod Island north of Monrovia while trying to flee the city centre after losing most of his troops in battles with President Doe's army.

"He didn't have many men left with him. We have been drawing our men around him and his people have been wiped out."

Mr Woewiyu said Charles Taylor's rebels had taken Johnson's body to the Firestone rubber plantation east of

the capital where they would probably show it to reporters later. He said: "Johnson's death means we can now go back to fighting Doe and his foreign troops."

He said Doe had recruited soldiers from neighbouring Guinea, which Guinea has formally denied sending troops to shore up Doe, who is trapped by Taylor's and Johnson's forces in his executive mansion on the Atlantic seacoast in Monrovia.

African states assembling a peacekeeping force in Free-town, Sierra Leone, to be sent into Liberia this week in hopes of imposing a ceasefire in the seven-month-old civil war.

The force, formed by the Economic Community of West African States also includes contingents from Ghana, Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Togo has said it will send troops. Mr Woewiyu said that the rebels would attack the force if it entered Liberia.

## CBI issues pay rise warning

By OUR BUSINESS STAFF

THE Confederation of British Industry warned its members yesterday that rising pay settlements are threatening British competitiveness, jobs and investment.

The CBI statement follows recorded manufacturing pay settlements at an average 9.1 per cent for the second quarter of this year, compared with 8.5 per cent in the first quarter. Average earnings figures for the whole economy in June due to be published tomorrow, are expected to show an unchanged rise of 9.75 per cent and inflation figures released on Friday are expected by some economists to reach double figures.

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## Tendulkar century saves India

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

SACHIN Tendulkar, at the tender age of 17 years and 112 days, became cricket's second-youngest Test century maker yesterday as India saved the Old Trafford Test.

Tendulkar was 119 not out when India finished at 343 for six after being set 408 to win in 52 overs. Only Mushtaq Mohammad, of Pakistan, has scored a Test hundred at an earlier age - 17 years and 82 days, against India in 1961.

England, seeking their third successive victory, were on top when the sixth Indian wicket fell at 183. But Tendulkar, missed off a caught and bowled chance by Hemmings when only ten, defied them for 225 minutes.

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## GIs get to grips with Arab body language

From SUSAN ELLICOTT  
IN WASHINGTON

SPARE some sympathy for America's troops as they settle in for what looks increasingly likely to become a protracted stay in the Gulf. Not only are they struggling to deal with temperatures of 120C and the threat of possible chemical warfare, but also with tips from their commander to avoid revealing the soles of their feet, biting their right forefingers and kissing women in public.

The recommendations are part of a three-page package of advice on how to avoid offending Arabs through ignorance of local body language and customs. The pamphlet, issued by General Norman Schwarzkopf to brief all troops, suggests that members of the US armed services should modify their American informality

and directness to show an appreciation for Arab sensitivities. "If you show respect for the cultural ways of the Arab world, your stay in the Middle East will be a much more enjoyable one," the document says.

Setting the tone of President Bush's delicate diplomatic task to protect Saudi Arabia without offending regional Arab solidarity, the pamphlet recommends that US soldiers "avoid all comments and actions that could leave the conclusion that our deployment could be permanent".

It goes on to warn the troops to shake hands copiously with Arabs when greeting and bidding farewell, but never, when sitting, to place their feet on a table so as to reveal the soles of their shoes or feet. This, they are told, is an insult, as is hitting one's left palm with the fist of the right hand.

The gesture signals obscenity or contempt.

Nail biters should take particular care. Biting the right forefinger, placed sideways in one's mouth, is either an expression of regret or a threat. The American OK sign of forming a circle with a thumb and forefinger should be avoided: it is a "sign of the evil eye and used only in conjunction with curses". The briefing also warns men that stroking one's moustache while making a promise suggests insincerity.

The United States also counsels its soldiers to refrain from staring at Arab women, taking photographs at close range without permission, and asking personal questions about the female members of an Arab's family. Striking up a conversation in public with an Arab woman is strictly taboo, the

army says. The pamphlet advises against one of the standard mistakes often made by English-speakers - raising their voices and speaking to foreigners as if they are children simply because their English is poor.

To show respect for Arabs' deep sense of hospitality, Americans should never refuse an offer of food, even when not hungry, but can avoid a second helping by saying the first serving was sufficient, he hints. The troops are also told that placing a palm on one's chest while speaking denotes respect or thanks.

Finally, the general gives a few words of advice that Mr Bush might well heed amid no immediate sign of an end to the stalemate between Iraqi and US forces. "Do not be impatient with local people. If you hurry, nothing will get done."

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## OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT: THE WORLD'S RESPONSE

## Royal Navy rules for opening fire reflect restrained role

By MICHAEL EVANS  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

NEW rules of engagement will have been drawn up for the Royal Navy warships in the Gulf to take into account the "search and restraint" mission, after the decision by the United States and Britain to enforce the UN trade embargo against Iraq with military means if necessary.

It is likely that the Royal Navy destroyer and two frigates of the Armilla patrol will be able to fire warning shots across the bow of any merchant vessel which declines to give information on its cargo and destination and resists board and search requests.

The rules of engagement are expected to be more restrained, however, than those for the US Navy, which has been ordered by

Washington to mount the equivalent of a military blockade to stop any ships leaving Iraqi waters.

The divergence in operational procedures for the two navies reflects a similar difference of approach during the Iran-Iraq war. The Armilla patrol was engaged then in accompanying British merchant vessels through the Strait of Hormuz. The commanders of the warships were allowed to fire only in self-defence on hostile aircraft which had launched an attack.

US warships were allowed to open fire on aircraft which appeared to have hostile intentions, even if there was no obvious evidence of an imminent attack.

The shooting down of the Iranian airliner by the USS Vincennes over the Gulf was one consequence. Unaware that the aircraft was a commercial airliner, the Vincennes

opened fire because the pilot failed to answer persistent questions about its identity and intentions.

The rules of engagement now for the Royal Navy will need to be more comprehensive, both for search and restraint missions and for countering possible air attacks.

As became evident yesterday in the first "interdiction" case in the Gulf, involving the Leander-class frigate, HMS Jupiter, and the Cyprus-registered oil tanker, Gloria, off the Dubai port of Jebel Ali, the procedure can be handled with a minimum of drama providing the merchant vessel co-operates.

Captain Richard Sharpe, editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, said yesterday: "Merchant vessels can't outrun warships, and 99 out of 100 vessels told to stop will do so."

Yesterday's incident was not confrontational because Com-

mander John Wright, the captain of HMS Jupiter, was following a well-used procedure. The Gloria had apparently undergone repairs and was not carrying cargo.

In the event of a merchant vessel refusing to provide information, it is clear that the Royal Navy will be empowered to send a boarding party to check the cargo, using either a Royal Marine "rigid raider" craft to reach the ship, or a helicopter if it appears the crew intends to resist a boarding party. The three Armilla patrol warships each have 12-man Royal Marine detachments.

There will be clearly defined stages of escalation in dealing with merchant vessels suspected of trying to breach the trade embargo. Firing across the bows of a ship would be a last resort. Captain Sharpe dismissed any possibility of

a Royal Navy warship firing shots to hit a merchant vessel.

The rules of engagement for reacting to the presence of hostile Iraqi aircraft are bound to be more aggressive than they were during the Iran-Iraq war because this time Britain is involved in the military showdown. The rules will have been carefully reworded by defence ministry officials, with advice from the Foreign Office and approval from Downing Street, to ensure that the Armilla patrol warships, HMS Jupiter, HMS York, a Type-42 destroyer, and HMS Battleaxe, a Type-22 frigate, can open fire as soon as it is clear an Iraqi aircraft is planning an attack.

● **Fleet boost:** The Western armada enforcing or "monitoring" the trade embargo of Iraq and Kuwait is expected to rise to 60 ships within two weeks, involving

eight countries. Yesterday, Italy said a task force consisting of 650 men aboard the anti-submarine frigate Orsa, the guided missile frigate Libeccio, and the fleet tanker Stromboli was being prepared.

● **ATHENS:** A squadron of West German navy minesweepers are on stand-by on the island of Crete following reports that unidentified ships were mining the central region of the Gulf (Chris Eliou writes).

The Greek government said it provided "bunkering facilities" to the squadron in the wake of the Gulf crisis and "in compliance with UN resolutions".

It did not give further details but Western diplomatic sources said the minesweepers were on stand-by to cope with the possible mining of the region.

FRANCE

## Speedy diplomats and slow navy are favoured

From ALAN TILLER  
IN PARIS

FRANCE'S double-headed Gulf policy — a slow-moving naval task force from Toulon, and a faster dispatching of special envoys by air — yesterday underlined that President Mitterrand had adopted many aspects of *la politique étrangère*, as written by his political opponent-communiqué, General de Gaulle.

The French were reasonably fascinated, given the fact that this was the heart of the holiday season, by Mitterrand's decision to send 12 envoys to 23 countries in the Gulf and the Third World to explain France's policy, as well as a force headed by the carrier *Clemenceau*.

French policy can be summarised thus: vote for UN embargoes, but resist a blockade; pledge "co-ordination" in all fields with the United States and Britain, yet maintain French control of the French naval task force.

The policy is dictated by protection of France's wide interests in the Middle East as well as the doctrine of national independence laid down by de Gaulle. The envoys were briefed to explain that France wants an "Arab solution" to the conflict. This is in contrast to the pessimism of President Mubarak of Egypt about any peaceful Arab solution.

Still, French intelligence has passed to the United States and Britain information about French military systems in Iraq to prevent "accidents" of the type in which French Exocet missiles sank British vessels during the Falklands war. From an immediate, military viewpoint, French intelligence could prevent US or British pilots being brought down by "strange" or hybrid airborne missile systems, pieced together from French and Soviet parts. One such weapon is the French *Aérospatiale* 530 air-to-air missile.

The French diplomatic offensive appeared to some as a public relations exercise, and a clever way of keeping national consensus on defence. Three opposition politicians were among the 12.

The envoys will explain the French president's support for UN resolutions rather than direct participation in the Anglo-American military confrontation with President Saddam Hussein.

The following envoys (in order of importance) were being sent: Jean-Louis Bianco, head of the presidential staff, to Saudi Arabia and Egypt; Thierry de Beaucourt, French Foreign Office cultural chief, to Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar; Alain Decaux, writer, television personality and minister for the spread of the French language, to Yemen; Pierre Mauroy, former socialist prime minister, to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia; Claude Cheysson, former socialist foreign minister, to Djibouti, and Tunis to see Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

A main difference between the United States and Britain on the one hand, and France on the other is the question of forcibly stopping Iraqi or Iraqi-bound vessels. As *Libération*, the Paris daily, pointed out yesterday: "A blockade requires a special resolution of the UN Security Council." This is in contrast to de Gaulle, who supported President Kennedy's blockade of Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis.

Much is being done behind the scenes in the way of collaboration between Paris, Washington and London. But the French leadership feels it must maintain its public face in view of history and current interests. Public opinion polls, however, are beginning to show almost 50 per cent support for a French military presence alongside American and British.

## Plan to put joint Gulf force under UN auspices

From MARTIN FLETCHER AND JAMES BONE IN WASHINGTON

BRITISH, French, Soviet and Chinese ambassadors were summoned to the US State Department yesterday afternoon for what one US official said would be a meeting to discuss putting the multinational naval force assembling in the Gulf region under United Nations auspices.

Unconfirmed reports suggested the meeting with Robert Kimmitt, the Under Secretary of State for political affairs, would explore the idea of establishing a joint military command under the UN and having warships from a number of Western nations put under the UN flag.

The ambassadors, together with the US, represent the five permanent members of the UN Security Council whose meeting on Monday was marked by criticism from some countries of the Bush administration's decision to proceed unilaterally with a naval blockade of Iraq.

The security council, which condemned Iraq at a pre-dawn meeting within hours of its attack on Kuwait, now finds itself falling behind the pace of events in the Gulf, hamstrung by differences over enforcement of its economic embargo against Baghdad.

At least seven of the 15 council members want to wait and see if sanctions work before deciding whether to mount a UN-mandated naval blockade. But Britain and the US, both permanent members of the security council, have announced they intend to stop and search shipping to enforce the embargo.

At a private session of the council on Monday, most nations which spoke favoured postponing consideration of enforcement action until a meeting of the special committee set up last week to monitor the sanctions. The committee, chaired by Finland, is to meet on Friday to consider a report by the secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, on the efficacy of the sanctions. France, China and the Soviet Union — the other three permanent members — as well as Malaysia, Canada and Cuba, all expressed support for what has become known as the "give sanctions a chance" option.

Although France has criticised the US-led naval blockade as a potential act of war, diplomats at Monday's meeting, said Canada was more outspoken in its criticism.

The strongest attack came from Cuba, which said that if the United States was allowed to enforce sanctions against Iraq, other members could act unilaterally to enforce other UN resolutions, for instance those relating to Palestine.

The United States explained its opinion that it was entitled to stop shipping to Iraq at Kuwait's request under Article 51 of the UN Charter, the right to self-defence. But other delegates expressed annoyance that the Americans also claimed support for their action from Article 41 of the Charter, under which the UN imposed the embargo. Article 41 explicitly deals with "measures not involving the use of armed force".

"There was a strong feeling among the members of the council that the United States was mixing up the two articles," said one diplomat. The US position has become known in diplomatic circles as "41 plus 51".

Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's permanent representative, sowed some confusion by repeating the government's previous policy that the British naval force was intended merely to "monitor" shipping. The British delegation had apparently not received fresh instructions incorporating a policy spelt out in London moments before the Security Council session by William Waldegrave, the foreign office minister.

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## UN split looms on embargo

By ANDREW MC EWEN  
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE unity and strength shown by the United Nations Security Council in the first days following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait appeared to have faded yesterday.

After sharp reactions at a Security Council meeting on Monday night against US-British plans to stop and search Gulf shipping, the chances of a consensus on enforcing the trade embargo against Baghdad looked poor.

The Soviet Union and France, two of the countries that have been most critical of the US-British action, have power of veto over Security Council resolutions. This bodes ill for hopes of a further resolution calling for the use of military force to prevent evasion of Resolution 661, which urged the embargo.

Divisions also began to appear yesterday between the government and Labour, which has supported the decision to send British forces to the Gulf. George Robertson, a Labour foreign affairs spokesman, asked why the government was being "so up-tight" about the risk of Iraqi oil slipping through the embargo, given that the pipelines through Saudi Arabia and Turkey were closed and no ships were being loaded with oil.

"If the US and Britain believe it is a priority to be able to intercept ships, they should table a Security Council resolution right away," he said. The interception by the Royal Navy of a Cypriot tanker underlined the urgency of restoring agreement. The most powerful method of isolating Iraq has been the total agreement among the Security Council countries," he said.

The objections to the US-British action were made on political, not legal, grounds. It appears that none of the 15 nations at the meeting on Monday denied that the two countries had a right under Article 51 of the UN Charter to defend Kuwait, after the Emir's request. Their objection was that the use of naval power was premature and should have awaited a further Security Council decision.



Troops of the US Army's 101st Airborne Division preparing equipment at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. They expect to be going to the Gulf soon

## PENTAGON CHALLENGE

## Logistics of deployment expose shortcomings and will have an impact on budget debate

From MARTIN FLETCHER  
IN WASHINGTON

THE deployment of tens of thousands of troops and huge quantities of weaponry and equipment to Saudi Arabia has proved a logistical challenge for the Pentagon, exposing shortcomings in its transportation abilities and testing the ingenuity of its planners.

Unlike the slow build-up of forces during the Vietnam war, events in the Gulf have

demand the fastest possible deployment of the greatest number of men. Some officials concede that President Saddam Hussein missed his chance by not moving immediately against Saudi oil fields before American troops could establish themselves.

The Pentagon's logistical problems are also likely to have an impact on the defence budget debate, underscoring the need for military basics to take priority over showy pro-

urement programmes such as the strategic defence initiative and the B-2 "stealth" bomber.

Graphically illustrating the scale of Operation Desert Shield, American aircraft carrying men and equipment are landing every ten minutes in Saudi Arabia, but not all are C-130s and C-141s, the standard military cargo planes. The Pentagon has had to charter aircraft from six or seven commercial airlines to carry the troops, leaving its fleet of

230 C-141s and 110 C-5s to primarily take in equipment.

The shortage of transport ships is more severe. The US Navy has only eight fast sealift ships of the sort required to carry tanks, armoured personnel carriers, helicopters and other heavy equipment the 12,000 sea miles to the Gulf. That is roughly sufficient to carry one mechanised division, and the journey takes about two weeks.

The navy has been obliged to bring in a dozen vessels from its Ready Reserve Force — ageing, slower ships purchased from commercial companies. At least four large freighters are being hastily prepared for service in Norfolk, Virginia.

The US Air Force's limited fleet of airborne fuel tankers has been stretched to the limit as it services the "aluminium bridge" of planes crossing the Atlantic. Also in short supply was protective equipment against chemical warfare.

After a week of frenetic activity, the air force has only a fraction of the combat, communications and support equipment it needs in Saudi Arabia, according to Pentagon officials quoted by *The Washington Post* yesterday. Although the officials say they now have the strength to beat back an Iraqi attack, they tacitly acknowledge that that was probably not the case last week. Brigadier-General Bob Mitchell, the air force's deputy director of plans, said the US military was still "not in the defensive position we'd like to be in".

The Pentagon's logistical problems do not end with the completion of the deployment. Air force officials told *The Washington Post*, for example, that just one squadron of 24 F-15 fighter planes would require 3.5 million gallons of fuel a month, while its 2,000 support workers would require 100 tons of food and a million gallons of water, 20 gallons a day per person.

The administration has yet to produce any estimates of the cost of the operation, but some independent defence analysts suggest \$300 million or \$400 million (\$159 million or \$212 million a month, and far more if war breaks out.

## OIL TEST

## Dutch technique for boycott breakers

From MARK FULLER IN AMSTERDAM

THE Dutch authorities are using a "fingerprinting" technique to ensure that no Iraqi or Kuwaiti crude oil is smuggled into Rotterdam, Western Europe's largest oil port and refining centre.

A government laboratory in Amsterdam is analysing samples of crude which have been shipped into Rotterdam using a technique called gas chromatography that can pinpoint within 24 hours the origins of a cargo. The process, developed within the past five years to trace oil pollution offenders, breaks down the constituents of crude with such precision even oil from a particular field within a country can be ascertained.

Cornelis Verlaan, a government scientist, said: "Each country's crude has a different density, viscosity and levels of sulphur, nickel and vanadium." Some countries mix

the oil from different regions within their borders, he added. The technique cannot be applied to oil products.

The laboratory has built up a library on the constituents of all the world's crude sorts, using information from oil companies and government records. Mr Verlaan said there were five sorts of Iraqi crude which were often mixed. The characteristics of its staple Kuwait crude changed from time to time depending on the mix, he said.

Mr Verlaan said that the only real way Iraq could pass off its oil in Rotterdam would be to mask it by making "a complex mixture" of other types outside its borders. However, this would be so unusual that it would immediately attract attention.

Dutch Customs and port authorities are working together to detect violations.

## ISRAEL TIES

## Shamir keeps his head well down

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

WITH the exception of President Saddam Hussein, there is only one important Middle East leader who President Bush has not telephoned or admitted to telephoning during the present Gulf confrontation: Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister.

At a time when the United States has been striving to rally Arab opposition to Iraq's aggression, the last thing it wants to do is to flout its relationship with Israel.

The *New York Times* reported yesterday that the Israelis did get a call from Washington, one of the first made by the administration after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, but of a very different nature to the appeals made to other Middle Eastern nations. It was from Robert Kimmitt, the Under Secretary of State for political affairs, to Moshe Arad, Israel's ambassador to

Washington, urging Israel "to keep its head down and its guns holstered". The more it flexed its military muscles, the harder it would be to promote an Arab coalition against President Saddam.

James Baker, the US Secretary of State, was supposed to be meeting David Levy, Israel's new foreign minister, in Washington last week. To the relief of the Americans, this was postponed when Mr Baker had to fly at short notice to Turkey. But there has been considerable behind-the-scenes co-operation between the two traditional allies, with the Israeli forwarding intelligence to Washington and supporting American military efforts in a variety of undisclosed ways. Mr Shamir reportedly sent Mr Bush a private letter last week offering whatever support Washington required.

## Five airline stewardesses 'raped by soldiers' in Kuwait hostel

By MICHAEL KNIPE  
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

MORALE among the 4,000 Britons in Iraq was high despite food shortages, Harold Walker, the British ambassador in Baghdad, said yesterday, speaking by telephone to BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme.

Foreigners escaping from Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, however, talked of a deteriorating situation there, with reports of looting and rapes. A Tunisian airline stewardess said she had witnessed attacks on five women, including two Britons.

British embassy officials in Kuwait and Amman were last night trying to confirm the report of the stewardess, who said that five of her Kuwait Airways colleagues were raped after troops carrying machine-guns burst into their hostel.

Nawal Bel Hadji, aged 24, who escaped to Jordan after the incident, said she saw the attack and that two Egyptians, two Britons and a

Filipina were raped. "Eight Iraqi soldiers holding machine-guns stormed our hostel. First they asked our Indian servant for water. Then they told him: 'Get us women, we need women. This is why we came here'."

"We were in our rooms listening to the conversation. Then other stewardesses, not knowing what was happening, came down in the lift to the lobby where the soldiers were. As soon as they opened the door of the lift the soldiers grabbed them. They made a circle around the girls and then attacked them. The girls were crying... we could not save them..." said Miss Bel Hadji.

She said the incident happened on August 7, four days after a British Airways stewardess was raped by a soldier who boarded a bus which was transferring passengers from one hotel in Kuwait City to another.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday: "We are treating this

report with great concern and we are trying to get as much information from the girls involved through the embassies in Amman and Kuwait. It would be difficult to trace them under normal circumstances and it is taking even longer in the present situation."

From Baghdad, Mr Walker said British expatriates who were free to "conduct their normal lives" had acted immediately to help those brought from Kuwait who were restricted. "When they heard the British subjects had come up from Kuwait they very quickly had a whip-round and collected a lot of money." This was being added to money from the British consul to provide "little bits of help".

Mr Walker said basic foodstuffs were in short supply and the Iraqi authorities had made black marketing a capital offence.

The Foreign Office has put the number of "restricted" Britons at 128. Most are being kept at the

Mansour Melia Hotel near the British embassy. For certain reasons they are confined to particular floors of the hotel but they receive "three good meals a day" and have access to the swimming pool. Members of the embassy staff visit every day and a library has been organised. "They are comfortable," said Mr Walker, "but they are, whatever word you would like to use — detainees, interned, imprisoned."

Asked about the effect on the community of the murder of Douglas Crossley, Mr Walker said: "Of course people are worried, but I have been surprised to see how high morale is in the community and also amongst most of the people in the Melia hotel."

Mr Walker said the rape of a Briton was a "thoroughly unpleasant incident", but pointed out that the Iraqi authorities had issued high level public statements emphasising that foreigners should be respected. He said he was

unaware of reports of other rapes of foreigners by Iraqi troops.

Mr Walker said there was confusion over Iraqi statements about the freedom of foreigners to leave Iraq. "The fact is no Westerners are allowed out of the country at the moment."

Whitehall sources said the detention of the Britons was being raised daily with the Iraqi Foreign Ministry. Iraqi officials said they were aware of their obligations but it was clear the Foreign Ministry's authority was limited.

Mr Walker said he did not believe Baghdad was on a war footing. However, British expatriates escaping from Kuwait said the situation there was deteriorating. Greg Maine, aged 35, a car sales manager from Weston-super-Mare, who with his wife and two children travelled through Saudi Arabia and across the causeway to Bahrain on Monday, said there was "looting, pillaging, plundering".



Miss Bel Hadji fled through back door when troops arrived



## OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT: THE MIDDLE EAST

JORDAN

## Husain tries shuttle diplomacy between Bush and Saddam

FROM MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

KING Husain of Jordan flew to Washington last night for emergency talks, a day after he met the Iraqi leader in Baghdad.

It was seen as being a desperate attempt by the Jordanian monarch to avert a military showdown between the United States, which has supported him over the years, and Saddam Hussein, his staunchest regional ally. Diplomats said King Husain would explain his position on UN Security Council sanctions against Iraq, which Jordan has endorsed but not enforced.

There were unconfirmed reports that King Husain was carrying a letter to President Bush from the Iraqi leader. A Jordanian official said that the letter detailed General

Saddam's views on the situation in the Gulf.

In a plaintive appeal for international sympathy, Jordan admitted it has not enforced sanctions against Iraq and sought to justify its delays on economic and humanitarian grounds.

There has been huge pressure from the West on King Husain to close the Red Sea port of Aqaba to Iraqi shipping, which has become President Saddam's lifeline after British and American warships blockaded his only direct outlets to the Gulf.

"We are under pressure on all sides," said Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal, in an interview with Australian television late on Monday night. "Jordan will suffer enormously when it applies sanc-

tions," he said, referring to his country's economic dependence on exports to Iraq.

He added that Jordan was "performing a humanitarian task" by allowing supplies into Iraq and refugees from Kuwait and Iraq out. Thousands of foreigners have poured out of those countries through Jordan since the invasion.

It was revealed yesterday that King Husain had flown to Baghdad on Monday for talks with President Saddam. It was the first attempt by an Arab leader to mediate directly with the Iraqi leader since the invasion. The brief visit came after contacts between the leaders of Yemen, Tunisia and Sudan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. A Palestinian diplomat said the talks centred on Aqaba and what to do if Israel decided to block the port, which is just four miles from the Israeli resort of Eilat.

Moshe Arens, the Israeli defence minister, yesterday ruled out his country's involvement in any blockade of Aqaba. Israel had no need to do so, Mr Arens said, because the United States and other countries would "take the necessary steps".

The United States has worked against any Israeli involvement for fear that Arab ranks, now split, will reunite behind the Iraqi leader.

Friction between Amman and Riyadh was reflected in reports that Jordanians trying to cross into Saudi Arabia were harassed by Saudi officials, even though their papers were in order. Several Jordanians have been turned back in the past few days.

There have been huge demonstrations in support of President Saddam on the streets of Jordanian cities and in the Palestinian refugee camps, and thousands have signed up to volunteer in the defence of Baghdad.

For the king, who celebrated 38 years on the throne last weekend, the demonstrations were a clear sign that there may be no more close alliances with the Iraqi leader.

Not, if he serves President Saddam's Aqaba lifeline, does he have the power to prevent the Iraqi Army entering Jordan, which Israel has vowed would bring a swift response from Israel.

King Husain has also been loath to risk a clash with the United States, which has supported him for so long. His support of General Saddam since the invasion is likely already to have ruined his lucrative friendship with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf monarchies.

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AQABA

## Tensions raised by arrival of arms ship

FROM RICHARD OWEN ON THE ISRAELI-JORDANIAN BORDER, GULF OF AQABA

REPORTS that an Iraqi vessel carrying Polish-made weapons for Iraq's forces was heading yesterday for Jordan's Red Sea port of Aqaba raised tensions and brought the prospect of a Western naval blockade of Aqaba a step closer.

Israel yesterday denied that it would take part in any such blockade and there were indications that the United States would prefer Israel to stay out of the conflict, leaving it to US forces to take any action necessary.

Israeli sources underlined that Egypt and Saudi Arabia were directly involved in the confrontation with Baghdad, while Israel was not, although it has been threatened by Saddam Hussein. "If there is to be a blockade of Aqaba, we would rather it was done by the United States, Egypt and Saudi Arabia," one official said.

Diplomats said that if economic sanctions proved even partially effective, Aqaba was likely to become Iraq's "lifeline". The United States and Israel are reported to have accused King Husain of Jordan of enabling Iraq to evade the embargo, and Washington is said to have demanded that Jordan close the port to goods for Iraq.

Israeli officials suggested that King Husain's throne was in danger because "powerful winds are blowing in Jordan". In Amman, Crown Prince Hassan said that Jordan

would "suffer enormously" if it was forced to comply with United Nations sanctions against Baghdad. He pointed out that a number of countries such as Turkey had asked for compensation to offset the economic effects of the embargo.

Diplomats confirmed that an Iraqi freighter had been loaded with small-arms and ammunition at a Polish port before the current sanctions were imposed. There is speculation that US ships would intercept it before it reaches Aqaba.

Aqaba is only three miles across the bay from the Israeli port and resort of Eilat. Yesterday, freighters and container ships moved in and out of the port, which is only yards away from Israeli coastal patrol vessels, amid, pleasure boats and water skiers.

Since the 1979 return to Egypt of the Sinai Peninsula, the Gulf of Aqaba has been dominated by the four powers which enclose it, Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. So close are they that Egypt and Saudi Arabia are dimly visible through the haze from the Israeli-Jordanian frontier.

● **WARSAW:** Poland said yesterday it was possible an Iraqi freighter bound for Jordan was loaded with Polish arms but insisted the cargo was loaded before imposition of a UN trade embargo against Baghdad. (Reuters)

DAMASCUS

## Syrians cast off their radical image

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NICOSIA

SHEIKH Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah, the deposed Crown Prince of Kuwait, left Damascus yesterday after an official visit of unprecedented warmth which has confirmed Syria's unfamiliar new position as a pivotal member of the moderate Arab camp.

During his 24-hour stay, the exiled prince, who is also Kuwait's legitimate prime minister, was given full honours and was greeted at the airport with a 21-gun salute and a brass band playing the national anthems of Syria and Kuwait.

Before leaving for Turkey, the prince, obviously impressed with the outcome of his talks, said: "President Assad assured me that he was

against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and he insisted that Iraqi troops should be withdrawn from all Kuwaiti territories."

The visit was seen as proof that formerly radical Syria, still the Kremlin's closest ally in the Middle East, is putting its considerable weight against President Saddam Hussein, who leads a rival wing of the Baath party, which rules in Syria.

Western officials said that the reception accorded to the crown prince, who was greeted by some 1,000 Kuwaitis lining the road from Damascus airport, indicated the strength of Syria's support for the new grouping of 12 Arab states, led by Egypt, which supported the resolution to dispatch an Arab force to the Gulf.

The officials said the high profile of the visit, and the publicity accorded to it by the Syrian government, supported reports, still unofficially confirmed last night, that Syria is

preparing to commit troops to the Arab force now taking up position in Saudi Arabia. One Western military expert said: "The sight of Syrian troops alongside the Egyptians will help to give the Arab force credibility."

"The Syrian troops have earned a tough reputation. They are considered the men among the Arabs most likely to be a match for the Iraqis," he added.

● **ANKARA:** Sheikh Saad arrived here yesterday to urge the determined application of UN sanctions against Baghdad (Rasit Gurdilek writes). He spoke to reporters before meeting Yildirim Akbulut, the Turkish prime minister, and then President Ozal, for whom he brought a message from the emir, Sheikh Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah.

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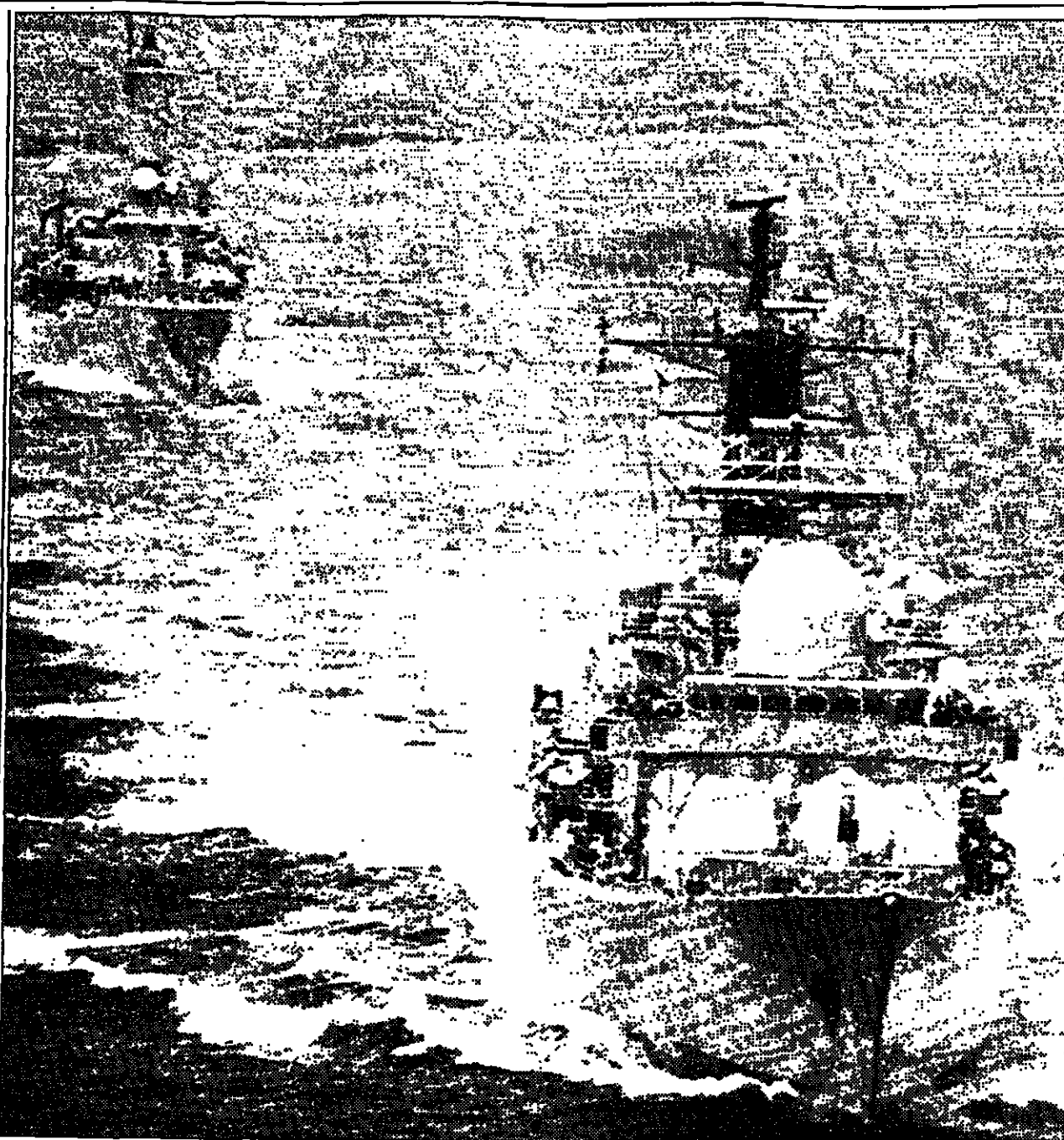
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The destroyer HMS York exercising in the Gulf with HMS Jupiter, the Royal Navy frigate which challenged the Glory, a Cyprus-flagged oil tanker, off Dubai yesterday

KUWAIT

## Iraqis seized \$3bn during invasion

BY YOUSSEF IBRAHIM IN MANAMA, SAUDI ARABIA

IRAQ has transferred between \$3 billion and \$4 billion (£1.6 billion and £2.1 billion) in gold, foreign currencies and goods seized from Kuwaiti financial and commercial institutions to Baghdad, Arab bankers in London and the Gulf region said yesterday.

The move considerably increased Iraq's financial reserves. While it has never revealed the size of its reserves of gold and hard currencies, British and Arab bankers say they stood at an estimated \$6.5 billion before the invasion of Kuwait on August 2.

Arab officials said the Iraqi invasion has also resulted in the seizure of large amounts of civilian and military aircraft, fleets of cars, machinery, foodstocks and other goods.

Officials in Bahrain as well as in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and London said the Iraqi invasion has sent economic shocks throughout the region, affecting insurance rates, inflation and causing cash shortages.

Many Arab private investors and foreigners are transferring their earnings and savings abroad, mostly to Switzerland and other Western financial centres, the officials said. Arab

central banks in the Gulf have responded to what amounts to the flight of hundreds of millions of dollars in capital with measures to ensure that the process remains orderly.

Shipping insurance rates in the Gulf have risen every day, pushing up prices of imported goods and adding a substantial cost to shipments of crude oil from Saudi Arabia. A senior shipping executive in Jeddah said war insurance rates had gone up from zero to 2.5 per cent of the value of a cargo in some regions of the Red Sea and the Gulf.

By Monday, Red Sea shipping insurance rates had gone up to 1 per cent for cargoes coming to or leaving Saudi Arabia, and as much as 2.5 per

cent for cargoes leaving from the neutral zone shared between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait before the invasion. Insurance rates for tankers loading at Kharg Island, the Iranian terminal in the Gulf, were set at 0.25 per cent on Sunday. This cost must be borne by the oil-producing countries.

The rise in oil prices is increasing revenues substantially. But the gain is being drained by the obligation, observed so far by Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, to hold steady their exchange rates.

Bankers and economists said the rise in oil prices plus the freezing of Kuwaiti assets would create a tremor in the world's financial and banking system, at least for a few weeks. (New York Times)

Bankers interviewed in this area and in London said that in their estimate the Kuwaiti Central Bank, which was

seized and looted by Iraqi troops on the first day of the invasion, held 2.5 million ounces of gold at the time, valued today at \$1 billion. Spot gold prices have risen \$31.90 an ounce, or 8.5 per cent, since the invasion.

The bank also had Kuwaiti dinars estimated at a year's supply, or the equivalent of \$350 million, as well as several hundred millions of dollars worth of hard currencies, including American dollars, Swiss francs and French francs, and sterling.

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THE GULF

## Shipping warned of mines danger

FROM REUTERS IN DUBAI

SHIPS in the Gulf were warned yesterday to watch for mines and Iraq threatened to strike against the British-American blockade aimed at cutting its trade lines.

The alert, covering a 10-mile square area, was issued after a US warship spotted an Iraqi freighter acting suspiciously. Lloyds Shipping Intelligence said. No mines have been found.

HMS Jupiter, a Royal Navy frigate, challenged a Cyprus-flagged oil tanker off Dubai after the British decision to join Washington in a blockade to enforce UN sanctions against Iraq. HMS Jupiter contacted the tanker left Jebel Ali near Dubai and asked about its cargo and destination.

Shipping sources said the Glory was suspected of loading Iraqi products from a private storage tank at Jebel Ali. The Glory was in ballast and was allowed to proceed. The frigate later questioned other vessels in the area.

An Iraqi freighter, identified as al-Abid, anchored off Dubai yesterday and is expected to try to enter port, shipping sources said. They said another Iraqi freighter, al-Baya, had been anchored off Dubai for the past week.

A port official declined to say whether they would be allowed to berth. Saudi Arabian authorities on Monday turned away an Iraqi tanker in the first big test of the sanctions imposed to force Iraqi invasion troops out of Kuwait.

The Iraqi government newspaper al-Jumhuriya yesterday threatened unspecified retaliation against any blockade, which it called "nothing but an act of flagrant piracy."

Iran and Iraq both sowed mines in the Gulf during their 1980-88 war and dozens of ships were damaged. The United States was the last foreign power to withdraw minesweepers from the region in 1989.

Western naval sources said foreign minesweepers would start returning to the Gulf in three weeks. Three from Britain were expected to be among the first to get there.

Shipping sources said Western navies with advanced radar could easily intercept potential sanctions-busters.

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# Exam boards urged to act over poor grammar

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

STRICTER rules on spelling and English grammar should be introduced in GCSE papers for next year in an attempt to prevent a deterioration in standards, Michael Fallon, the new junior education minister has said.

The government, he said, was intervening in the wake of a directive from the Southern Examining Group that examiners should not penalise students for their misuse of English in other subjects, such as science, history and geography. John MacGregor, the education secretary, will meet representatives of the Joint Council for the GCSE and the Schools Examination and Assessment Council (Seac) later this year to discuss spelling and grammar. Any changes to the examination

introduced two years ago will be overseen by Seac.

John Edmundson, secretary of the joint council, said, however, that the boards would be reluctant to rush into any changes, adding that the 1991 papers and their marking systems had already been set.

Mr Fallon, speaking on BBC radio, said that he expected the six examining groups to ensure that next year's examinations reflected what parents wanted. Parents and employers would be amazed to hear that pupils were not being marked for spelling in their various subject papers.

"We would like to see a much greater emphasis laid down on correct spelling. If the examiners themselves are not bothered about spelling, no wonder standards are slipping," he said.

Mr Edmundson said that the policy now under attack had been followed for many years in GCE O-levels and was still followed in A-levels. "We credit a candidate for knowledge and ability in a subject provided they are able to communicate that. If spelling and grammar detract from that communication then the assessment will be affected," he said.

In a clear warning to the government, Mr Edmundson added that "the boards would not wish to rush into any changes and we will have to examine ways in which spelling and grammar can be assessed".

He said that he thought the boards would be against deducting marks for incorrect spelling or grammatical mistakes made by the 600,000 pupils aged 16 who sit about 4.5 million GCSE papers every year. About 660,000 of those papers are English exams.

More than 700 graduates have applied to join schools in September on a four-week work experience scheme designed to give them a taste of teaching, while being paid £100 a week, the education secretary said yesterday.

"This provides a clear indication of the continuing strength of interest in teaching as a career amongst undergraduates," Mr MacGregor said. The scheme is being financed jointly by the education department 14 private companies through the Independent Schools Joint Council.

Letters, page 11

## Navy base staff keep up wildcat strikes

By KERRY GILL

EMPLOYEES at the Royal Navy submarine base at Faslane, Strathclyde, went on strike again yesterday, in sympathy with the North Sea contract workers' dispute.

A spokeswoman for the Property Services Agency said that about 80 men employed by John Brown Engineering took industrial action lasting all day. About 60 men employed by N G Bailey, a mechanical and electrical engineering company, also joined the strike at the Gare Loch base.

The agency said the action was expected to end today. There are about 3,000 contract men working on projects at Faslane and Coulport, the navy armaments depot on Loch Long. Seventy workers took part in sympathy action lasting half a day at Faslane and Coulport on Monday.

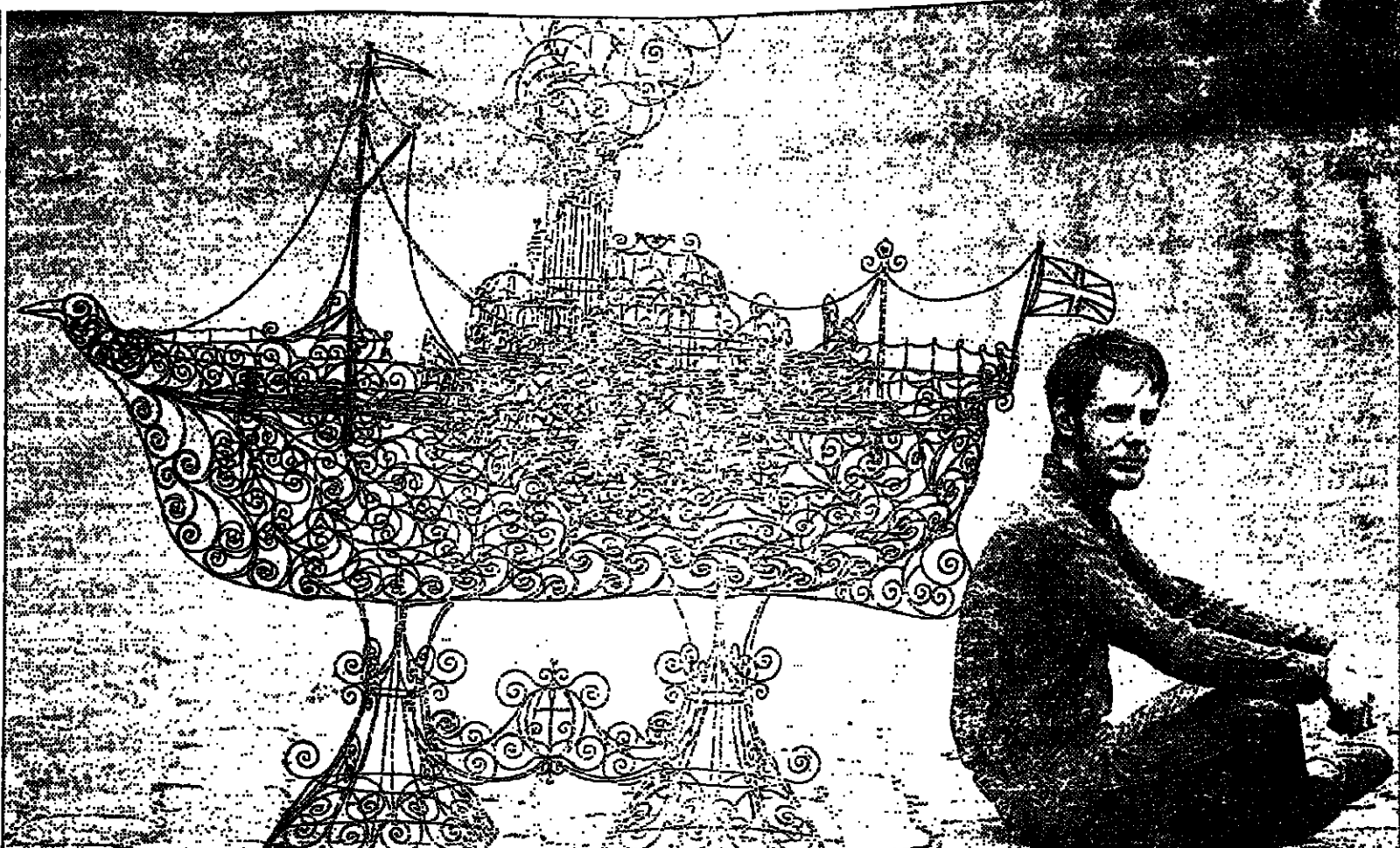
Ronald McDonald, chairman of the unofficial Offshore Industry Liaison Committee, said support for the disruption was growing. If another 24-hour strike were called, which is likely, the committee believes it would be supported by workers in the Morecambe Bay gas field in Lancashire.

Three strike leaders, including Mr McDonald, met representatives of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association in Aberdeen yesterday. The leaders, who were accompanied by two bus loads of contract workers who remained outside, went to the association's headquarters and asked to meet Harold Hughes, the director-general. Christopher Ryan, director of the group's external affairs, said the meeting resulted in "a useful exchange of views".

Official union leaders will discuss the dispute at a meeting in London tomorrow. They have been criticised by the operators' association for failing to bring the dispute, now almost two weeks old, under control.

Strike leaders said last night that the wildcat action in the North Sea would be stepped up in an attempt to break the present deadlock. Mr McDonald told a meeting of about 200 men strikers: "You will have to decide either to withdraw or go over the top. I feel that this dispute is about to escalate and get a bit rougher. What you have to decide is how rough you are prepared to let it get."

He said later that his men had decided to support more industrial action as the Offshore Contractors' Council, had "crawled into a bunker". Mr McDonald said: "They have put their helmets on so there is a bit of slogging to go."



Sitting pretty: Andrew Bell, aged 27, from Sheffield, with his wire sculpture of a paddle steamer, which will be on show at the G-Mex Centre in Manchester from September 11-13. The sculptor was given a £1,500 grant by the Prince's Youth Business Trust to set up his business

## Stricter control on organic food labels is urged

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

SHOPPERS were warned yesterday that they have no legal guarantee that food sold with an organic label will necessarily contain any less chemical residue than cheaper conventional produce.

Noel Hunter, chief trading standards officer for Warwickshire, said he had written to John Gummer, the agriculture minister, calling for urgent action to prevent a possible collapse of consumer confidence in the industry.

"An exact legal definition of organic is essential. Consumers expect no pesticides, or only negligible amounts, to be left in products labelled organic, but at present there is no legal standard," he said.

Mr Hunter approached the ministry after magistrates in Leamington Spa threw out a case brought by his department against a Berkshire firm for selling under an organic label bags of flour found to contain traces of lindane, a powerful pesticide.

"We found during random checks that some of the flour contained 16 parts per billion of lindane," Mr Hunter said. "We have found lower levels

than that in some samples of non-organic flour. This raises serious questions about the value of the organic label."

Dove Farm Foods of Hungerford was accused of misleading labelling. The prosecution failed because there is no legal definition of an unacceptable level of pesticide contamination of organic food or any requirement that such produce should be free of residues.

Farmers can label their food organic only if it has been grown or reared on fields not treated with fertiliser, pesticide or other chemicals in accordance with rules set by the Soil Association in May last year. But soil on organic farms may still contain traces of chemicals applied years before or chemicals sprayed on non-organic farms may drift on the wind.

The agriculture ministry said yesterday that an organic label did not mean that the produce was free of all chemicals. "That would not be a reasonable or feasible standard to set because the entire environment is contaminated," it added.

## Man in jail questioned on deaths of girls

DETECTIVES investigating the murders of three girls said yesterday that they would question Robert Black, who was jailed for life last week for the abduction and assault of a six-year-old girl in the Scottish Borders (Kerry Gill writes).

The head of the Staffordshire CID, Detective Chief Superintendent Malcolm Bevington, said: "We are in daily contact with the other police forces with an interest in Robert Black. A common strategy is being prepared and, when we are ready to interview Black, action will be taken."

Six police forces are engaged in the hunt for the killer, or killers, of Susan Maxwell, aged 11, Caroline Hogg, aged five, and Sarah Harper, aged 10. Susan Maxwell was abducted in 1982 near Coldspring in the Scottish Borders as she returned from a game of tennis. Caroline Hogg disappeared in Penobscot, near Edinburgh, the following year, and Sarah Harper was abducted in 1989 near her home in Morley, Leeds, after she went to buy bread. All were later found dead.

In 1987, the police forces involved set up a Child Murder Bureau to sift through the information gathered during the investigations.

Last Friday, Black, aged 43, who is said to have paedophile tendencies with an interest in child pornography, pleaded guilty to assaulting the girl in a Borders village in July this year.

## Careless security in homes blamed for burglary rise

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

MORE than a quarter of burglaries recorded by London police for the year ended in June were possible because windows or doors were left unlocked, a senior Scotland Yard officer said yesterday. Despite national crime prevention programmes and initiatives by local or central government, the public was not prepared to help itself.

As the Yard revealed figures showing an overall annual rise of 10 per cent in recorded crime, to a total of 791,000 offences, Commander Richard Monk, head of the Yard's community involvement department, said that failure by the public to take crime prevention meant that a huge number of man hours were spent recording offences.

Police say that, in the past year, the number of burglaries has risen by 13 per cent to 161,000 cases, 43,900 without a forced entry. The number of cases where the burglar was helped by carelessness has risen by 17 per cent, and it seems that the number of such crimes are increasing each year.

Mr Monk said: "If 27 per cent don't even put up any barriers at all, it is terribly difficult for the police to tackle these offences."

The clear-up rate — referring to arrests, not convictions — has, however, stayed at 17 per cent despite the rise in numbers of offences, police say.

Crimes of violence or contact remain a small part of the total crime rate with, for

example, the number of murders totalling 158, police say. A total of 93 per cent of recorded London crime over the past year involved property. Motor vehicle thefts rose by 6 per cent to 201,000, they say.

Crimes of violence, including violent attacks, sex offences and robbery, accounted for 56,200 offences — an increase of 11 per cent, although the clear-up rate rose by 19 per cent, police say.

The number of sex offences rose by 21 per cent, to 5,200, with a 50 per cent clear-up rate, they say. Incidents of rape rose by 8 per cent, to 942.

Violence against people was said to have risen by 17 per cent to 33,800. Mr Monk said that the number of victims aged under 10 had risen by 40 per cent, to 700, while increases in other age groups were much smaller. One reason for the increase in very young victims might be the formation of child protection teams. The peak of violence remains among people aged between 21 and 30, police say. Street crime fell by 7 per cent.

## Floods as Britain cools down

Parts of Kent saw their first rain for a month yesterday, and shops were flooded and manhole covers lifted as a freak storm swept through Yeovil, Somerset, before draining away in 20 minutes.

As temperatures dipped into the sixties and seventies, bringing respite from the heatwave, the London Weather Centre said that the outlook was for "fresher, cooler weather everywhere", with showers continuing to spread into the South-East. The rain was unlikely to lead to the lifting of hosepipe and sprinkler bans, however.

Forecast, page 20

## Hammer deaths

A mother and her son were killed with a hammer in their home only hours after the boy had celebrated his tenth birthday. The badly bruised body of Lesley Ann Fleming, aged 36, and her son, Timothy, were found at their home at Bodinell View, Bodmin, Cornwall, yesterday morning. Police were questioning a man aged 33.

## Drink ban stays

David Waddington, the home secretary, yesterday rejected a suggestion from Judge Stephen Tumin, the chief inspector of prisons, that alcoholic drink should be allowed to immigrants detained at Haslar Prison, Gosport, Hampshire. Mr Waddington said that it would be inappropriate.

## Pollution fine

Hereford and Worcester County Council was fined £1,000 by Ross-on-Wye magistrates yesterday for polluting the river Wye with high levels of ammonia, which leaked from a pipe at its Strangford landfill site at Foy.

## CORRECTION

The article by John Bullock quoted yesterday by Conor Cruise O'Brien appeared in *The Independent* on Sunday, not *The Sunday Times*.

## Report, page 12

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## Firm rebuked over use of slave advert

By RICHARD EVANS

A PARTIALLY clothed model dressed as a slave, wearing manacles and chained to a stake in a lawn did wonders for sales of a Cambridge garden equipment company, but resulted in a severe rebuke from the Advertising Standards Authority yesterday.

The girl, a former Miss Mauritius, appeared in a nationwide advertising campaign beneath the headline "Don't be a slave to your lawn".

The press advertisement, used in the *Telegraph*, *Weekend* and *Sunday Express* magazines, prompted 80 complaints from readers. The advertising authority upheld their objections and criticised the advertisement, Lavery Rowe Advertising, the agency that produced it, and Walkover Sprayers Ltd of Great Shelford, near Cambridge, whose products were being promoted. The authority said it deprecated the presentation of the advertisement, which had clearly been offensive to many readers.

Paul Ridgeon, chairman of Walkover Sprayers, which makes spraying machines for applying lawn products such as fertilisers and weed killers, said yesterday that the advertisement had been one of the most successful ever run by his company, and had prompted a 25 per cent increase in enquiries and sales. "We were definitely right to run the advert and it will be a hard act to follow," he said.

The advertising authority said that the Walkover advertisement had attracted more complaints than any single advertisement for some time. A majority of people who complained considered it degrading to women and some believed it had racist connotations.

Walkover Sprayers denied that the advertisement breached taste and decency guidelines and said it was based on a phrase in common usage and featured a character referred to in history since Roman times.

Media, pages 14 and 15



Smiling forties: the Princess Royal in one of the five official portraits taken by the fashion photographer John Swannell to mark her fortieth birthday today

## Survival guide on going to church

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS REPORTER

IN AN age when nine out of ten people prefer to lie in bed or to wash the car on a Sunday morning, vicar and churchwarden have compiled a guide on how to survive a church service.

The guide, aimed at ordained ministers, lay members and non-churchgoers, gives advice on what to do in almost any eventuality, including being asked unexpectedly to preach a sermon. The book also explains how to interest an absent congregation and how to get "one of those funny sermon voices".

The authors say that the 10 per cent of the population who do go to church often find it difficult to cope with services. "Boring sermons, dreadful singing, cold buildings, dodgy politics — and the coffee afterwards just awful."

They say the problem is that too many people lose interest in the services of "the great bores" of the church, never to return. The book, dedicated to the memory of such great bores, is designed

to elucidate the theological gobbledegook and explain how to distinguish between the 60,000 churches in the UK. These, they say, range from "drunken charismatic rave-ups" to "comatose village Anglican joints".

Martin Wroe, a churchwarden and co-author of the book, denies that the guide is irreverent. "We are not poking fun at the essential Christian beliefs: we are poking fun at the inessential Christian beliefs, especially those associated with churchgoing," he said. Profits will go towards the remodelling of his church in north London, where the congregation has increased in recent years from about 16 to 60.

Mr Wroe said: "In theory, the idea of churchgoing is marvellous. Unfortunately, in most churches it is a dull, anaesthetised experience where you come out feeling worse than when you went in." His co-authors are the Rev Simon Parke, vicar of a church in central London, and Nick McIvor, a scriptwriter. The guide quotes Oscar Wilde as saying "religion is the fashion-

able substitute for belief", and contains a glossary of church language and a beginner's guide to preaching. There is also a series of instant sermons based on such secular activities as the FA Cup and Crufts dog show. Their advice for a newly elected Archbishop of Canterbury is: "Put what you are saying in such a complicated way that there isn't a living soul who can figure it out."

The authors say that it can be difficult to get by without a basic grasp of the indigenous tongue, so they provide an A to Z of terminology. They describe an "archdeacon" as the crook at the head of a bishop's staff, "and finally" as a term used by preachers half way through their sermon; in the "fulness of time" as never; the "light" as what sermons obscure; and "prayer" as a list of ultimatums given to God when all other avenues have been exhausted. "Anglican," they say, is beyond description.

A *Survivor's Guide to the Church* (The Greenhouse, St Luke's Church, Hillmorton Road, London N7; £3.50)

## 'Chess board killing' man says missing woman alive

A MAN who allegedly told police that he had buried his former girl friend's body, then challenged them to solve a chess puzzle to find it, yesterday claimed that the woman is alive and well.

Colin English, who is accused of stealing £25,000 from Teresa Terry, pleaded through his lawyer at Preston magistrates' court for her to come forward. She has been missing since February. Paul Rooney, for the defence, asked anyone who had seen Mrs Terry, aged 42, to contact police.

The case attracted publicity when Lancashire police approached Raymond Keene, chess correspondent of *The Times*, to solve the puzzle, which was based on a diagram

thought to relate to a series of chess moves. Police believed these referred to people's movements.

Mr English, aged 30, of Seaford, East Sussex, faces five charges of deception and two of forgery. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

Ian Cooper, for the prosecution, said Mr English and the missing woman had had a 16-year relationship. He said that, last summer, Mrs Terry had arranged for £22,000 from the sale of her home to be transferred to a bank account in London and went to Australia. The two met in Sydney, but Mr English returned to England twice. Mr Cooper said that when Mr English failed to return to

Australia, Mrs Terry discovered that she had £20 in her account. Cheques had been forged.

The court was told that friends became concerned for Mrs Terry's well-being in February, and she was reported as missing. Mr English was arrested in June in connection with the alleged deception. When interviewed by police he is reputed to have said that Mrs Terry died in Ireland and that he had buried the body.

Mr Rooney said the case could be referred to as "the chess board killing". English had laid a treasure trail for police, but it had been a hoax to get them off his back.

Mr English was remanded in custody for two weeks.



# Tourism blamed for killing natural riches of the Dales

By PETER DAVENPORT

BY MID-morning it is already difficult to find a seat in the Cobblestone Cafe in the centre of Grassington in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Outside, cars fill the cobbled square, while the gift shops, craft stores, country clothing emporiums and antique shops do a brisk trade.

The village has apparently turned its back on the past. Towards the end of the last century Grassington was inhabited by mining families, who worked the lead mines of the grey hills, with lead and textiles being the mainstay of the local economy. Today, the village is a tourist honey-pot, attracting many of the estimated eight million people who visit the

Dales each year, but it has undergone great changes to meet the demands of the visitor.

Indeed, Grassington is one of 12 areas in the Dales identified by Richard Harvey, the national park officer, as having been seriously harmed by the development of tourism. In a discussion paper aimed at stimulating debate on its future, he says: "The sheer number of visitors now attracted to the national park is placing a heavy burden on some areas... the increasingly 'sophisticated' demands of visitors have already altered the character of several villages, the attractive functional simplicity of which is succumbing, or has already succumbed to the accumulated clutter of commercial exploitation, the

trappings of suburbia and the impact of the motor car."

The purchase of holiday homes means that some villages are fully occupied only in summer, leaving a skeleton community in winter. Shops that once catered for the basic needs of villagers have moved into the more lucrative, but seasonal, souvenir sector. Opportunities for visitors to study "the area's distinctive richness" have diminished, according to Mr Harvey. "Instead they are being led increasingly by what the tourist industry itself can offer, which devalues the inherent character, qualities and interest of the area," he says. "There is every reason to expect that recreational use will continue to grow and

that commercial enterprise will find the tourist market and the area's potential increasingly attractive. A strategy is needed to resolve current issues and to tackle the pressures and challenges of the future."

The other areas that Mr Harvey considers to have been seriously harmed are Askring, Aysgarth Force, Bolton Abbey, Burnsall, Hardrow, Hawes, Kettlewell, Malham, Muker, Reeth and the Three Peaks. His paper was written as the government announced that it was creating a task force to look at the management of the tourist industry, with the aim of easing the burden on the most popular destinations by spreading the load across a wider area. However, Mr Harvey is doubtful

about the benefits of such a programme in the Dales. He says that any attempt to introduce a policy of visitor dispersal is unlikely to reduce the popularity of heavily used areas and could place at risk those areas that are unaffected.

He accepts that tourism is now entrenched and an important source of income to the local population, but he said: "The primary objective of the national park authority is to preserve and enhance those elements and features of the national park which contribute to its natural beauty. Faced with a situation where the natural beauty is being threatened by the growth of tourism, continuing expansion must be restricted."

## Criticism 'usually based on snobbery'

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

TOURIST board officials yesterday launched a counter-attack against those who criticise the influx of tourists, both local and foreign, now at its height in Britain.

The officials, stung by complaints that their efforts to encourage more visitors to spend money in Britain are regarded as counter-productive, attempted to persuade anyone who would listen that, far from being a problem, tourists are welcome guests.

William Davis, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said: "I am dismayed by the growing trend to use the word tourist as a term of abuse. It is unfair to call them a plague, a horde or even invaders, or to write, as some do of the terrorism of tourism. It is easy to talk about a tourist plague if you are a journalist living in Hampshire but it is different if you run a small hotel and rely on visitors for your livelihood. Much of the criticism is based on snobbery by people who think that no one else should be allowed to share their museums or historic buildings."

In an attempt to prove that the tourist boards are doing something positive to ease the conflict, the English board has spent £4,000 on producing leaflets and posters giving tourists 20 tips that it hopes will cause more visitors to show consideration for their hosts. Containing such essential advice as always remember you are a guest; put litter in a bin or take it home; keep noise levels down; complain if you have just cause but do it politely; keep an eye on your children to see that they don't indulge in destructive or annoying behaviour; don't push, shove or jump queues; don't forget to say please and thank you... the leaflets will be on display at tourist offices around the country.

Other, perhaps more helpful advice includes not arguing with staff who seek to enforce rules, they are only doing their jobs; and the wearing of suitable footwear to visit historic buildings as high-heeled shoes can cause damage. Although some local residents may be tempted to add one more item of advice - "go home" - Mr Davis hopes his message of harmony will silence the critics. "We must beware of creating an anti-tourist mood but at the same time we must recognise the legitimate rights of local residents to protect their environment and quality of life."

"Surely it is not too much to ask that the positive aspects of tourism should be given the recognition they deserve."

## Burial plan for obsolete nuclear fuel stations

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

NUCLEAR Electric, the company responsible for Britain's nuclear power stations, is considering plans to bury nuclear installations under sand and earth once their economic life is over.

The result would be gentle prominences rather than iron Age burial mounds, standing about 100ft high and freely accessible to the public. Nuclear Electric estimates that if it took up the burial option rather than decommissioning the sites, it could save about £750 million in disposing of its seven old Magnox stations.

The installations would not be covered until the spent fuel rods were removed, taking with them 99.99 per cent of the radioactivity in the plant. Smaller buildings would be removed, the height of the reactor would be reduced by dismantling the tall fuelling machines, and the remains

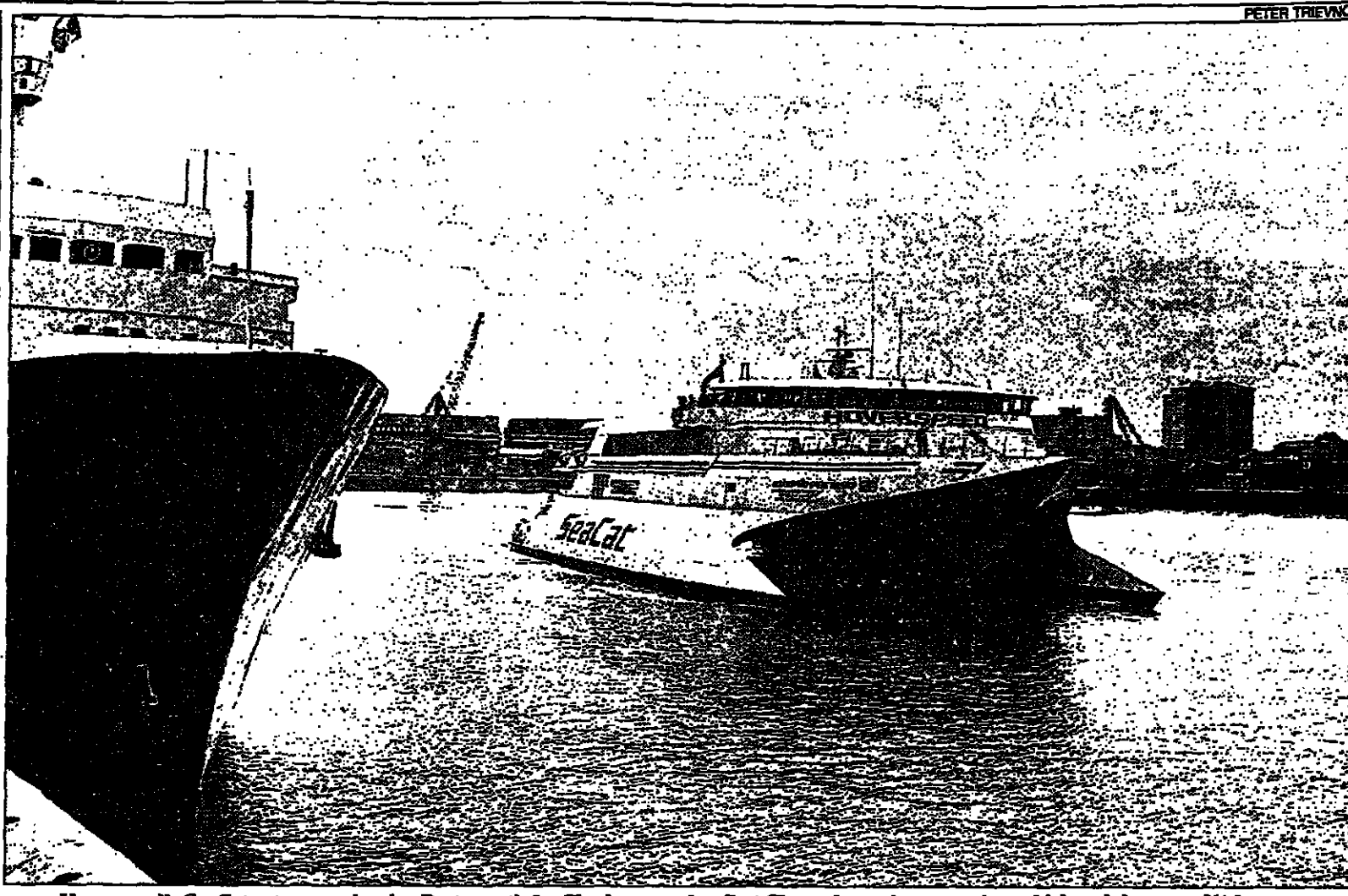
would be sealed by pumping huge quantities of sand over them. The mound would then be landscaped. The company expects radiation levels to be too low to present any danger.

John Collier, chairman of Nuclear Electric, said yesterday that the burial option would reduce the crippling liabilities the company had inherited. The company's annual report, published yesterday, estimates that it would cost £9 billion to decommission all the firm's reactors and dispose of the spent fuel and waste.

The figure exceeds Nuclear Electric's assets by more than £4 billion and the company relies on a letter from the government undertaking to provide funds to pay decommissioning costs as they become due. It was these heavy "back-end" costs, and the reluctance of private investors to take responsibility for them, that had made the Department of Energy drop the nuclear stations from the electricity industry privatisation plan.

Mr Collier said that the regulatory authorities would have to be satisfied with the safety of the burial mounds before any further steps were taken, and there was likely to be some public consultation. He reported better than expected output from the nuclear plants. Mr Collier said that his main objective was to build public confidence in nuclear power "by demonstrating that it is not only safe and environmentally clean, but that it can be economic".

He said that nuclear costs were not so far out of line with fossil fuels as some had claimed. Dividing Nuclear Electric's turnover by the number of units generated produced a nuclear electricity price of 4.8p per kilowatt hour. That compared with 3.2 to 3.4p per kilowatt hour for non-nuclear fuel, Mr Collier said. "We're going to increase our output, get our costs down, and we're going to drive those figures down," he said.



Hoverspeed's SeaCat catamaran leaving Portsmouth for Cherbourg on her first Channel crossing yesterday, which took just over 2½ hours

## Call to integrate two 999 services

By RONALD FAUX

A STRATEGIC alliance between the fire and emergency ambulance services was proposed yesterday by the Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers' Association.

The proposal, which was published at the association's annual meeting in Manchester in a report entitled *The Way Ahead*, was later rejected by chief ambulance officers and by the Fire Brigades Union, who said the two services should remain separate and accused the association of "empire-building".

The chief fire officers denied wanting to take over the emergency services and pointed out that integrated fire and ambulance emergency operations worked successfully in the United States and in Europe. Recent disasters at Hillsborough, King's Cross and Clapham had identified shortcomings in the system, they said.

The document claimed

there were no provisions for the separate emergency operations to ensure that rescuers had both the necessary medical skills and the appropriate specialist rescue equipment and techniques. The objective of a merger between the two services would be to bring them together under a single cohesive management.

"The association's proposals are not intended to take ambulance personnel jobs, nor are we proposing a takeover," the report said. "The aim would be to bring both organisations together and build two distinctive skills into a more effective emergency service."

The report also urged that planning for disasters should be placed in the hands of one or other of the emergency services.

Ken Cameron, the general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, condemned the report and said the ambulance workers' dispute had highlighted the need for medically trained and experienced personnel who were properly equipped to be at the site of incidents. That need could be met only by specialists.

"Although this document is entitled *The Way Ahead*, we believe it to be yesterday's solutions to today's problems," he said.

"The only reason we can see for the fire officers believing it to be the way forward is that it is purely empire-building on their part."

● Growing traffic congestion has reduced the efficiency of the ambulance service, it was disclosed yesterday. In his annual report, Keith Nuttall, the chief ambulance officer for the Royal County of Berkshire, said traffic congestion had affected the quality of the service, and there was increasing recognition from both central and local government about the problem.

## Steroids link to death

By KERRY GILL

THE use of anabolic steroids contributed to the death of Tom Hawk, the body-builder who died during an international strongman competition last summer, a court decided yesterday. Mr Hawk had taken the drugs to enhance his strength and physique, a fatal accident enquiry was told.

Following the two-day enquiry in Surling, Sheriff William Henderson said it had been clearly established that the drugs caused a degeneration of Mr Hawk's heart, which either led or contributed to his death.

Mr Hawk, aged 21, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, was taking part in the Pure

Strength competition at Stirling Castle when he collapsed and died within minutes. A post-mortem examination later established that his heart was almost double the weight it should have been for a man of his age.

In his written judgment, Sheriff Henderson said the direct cause of death was inhalation of vomit after acute heart failure. Mr Hawk's use of anabolic steroids had contributed to the heart failure.

Police found anabolic steroids, syringes and needles in Mr Hawk's hotel room after his death. His girlfriend, Trisha Hatch, of Slough, Berkshire, told the enquiry that he

had taken steroids for almost two-and-a-half years, but refused to say where he bought them.

Sheriff Henderson said the enquiry underlined the need for greater public awareness of the dangers of the unauthorised use of steroids.

Referring to evidence given by Robin Northcote, a consultant cardiologist and an acknowledged expert on steroid use, Sheriff Henderson added: "Dr Northcote's view, which I tend to share, is that banning them would merely drive the problem underground, and that increased public awareness of the dangers involved is the only realistic solution."

## £800m EC grant for Irish transport

FROM MICHAEL BINYON IN BRUSSELS

THE European Commission has granted £800 million to improve road, rail and air links in the Irish Republic.

The grant, announced by Bruce Millan, the commissioner for regional policies, is one of the largest ever made to a single country from the EC's structural funds and will make a decisive difference to the development of trade and tourism in Ireland.

Mr Millan said the money will be used to tackle two of the fundamental problems in the republic's economy: high access costs because of the country's position on the EC periphery and poor transport infrastructure.

Ireland is one of the three poorest EC members, together with Greece and Portugal, and qualifies for Objective One funds, granted for across-the-board infrastructure improvements.

The aim of the EC's "peripherality programme" is to help reduce transport costs for Irish exporters to Britain and the continent by around 25 per cent by 1995. The

money will be spent on improving national primary roads, the development of airports, improvement of rail links and investment in key seaports.

Planned improvements include the reconstruction of the main roads between Rosslare and the Northern Ireland border, the extension and upgrading of runways and the terminal at Dublin airport and the extension of roll-on, roll-off ferry services from Dublin, Waterford and Rosslare to Britain and mainland Europe.

The European Commission said it placed great importance on the integration of the

economies of the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland. Money for rail improvements would therefore be spent on upgrading the Dublin to Belfast rail link, the target of frequent IRA bombings and disruption.

Passenger and freight rail services will also be improved in western areas of the republic and in the main regional cities.

Support for such massive EC investment in Ireland has been helped by the warm relations between Dublin and Brussels, and the recognition by other EC members of the effective Irish presidency of

the Community in the first half of the year.

Brussels also welcomed Ireland's commitment to the environment, and said that it would be keeping watch on the transport improvements to ensure they did not affect the environment.

A monitoring committee will be set up to oversee the spending of the money.

Britain does not qualify for blanket regional aid, but some industrial areas, mostly in Scotland, Wales and the North, qualify for Objective Two funds. Mr Millan announced a £44 million package of such grants last month.

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### FINE NEEDLEWORK CARPETS:

EMPIRE	4'11" x 3'	£450-£370	£235
AUBUSSON	5'11" x 3'7"	£750-£450	£330
LOVE LIES BLEEDING	9' x 6'	£1570-£950	£560
CABBAGE ROSE	5'3" x 5'7"	£2950-£1875	£950
POST	9'1" x 6'	£2520-£1500	£1420

### KNOTTED & TUFTED CARPETS

LOUIS SAVONNERIE	7'9" x 5'7"	£490-£375	£190
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## Need for mother and baby rooms

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

MORE facilities should be made available for mothers to breastfeed in public places such as shops and motorway service stations, Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, said yesterday.

Mrs Bottomley announced new guidance for health authorities designed to encourage mothers to breastfeed and said: "Breastfeeding cannot be kept to the family home or clinic." She added that some department stores already provided mother and baby rooms and that other stores should follow their example.

"Breastfeeding is the best way of providing infants with all the necessary nutrients and antibodies they need. They help to strengthen a baby's defences against illness and

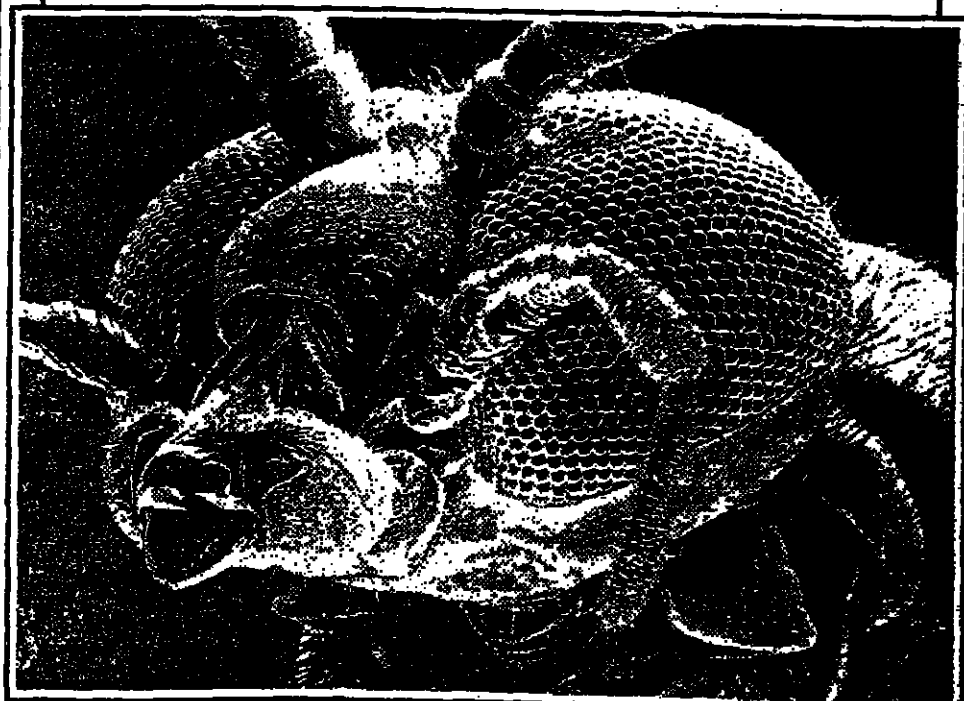
infection," she said. Studies have shown that breastfeeding protects babies from gastrointestinal illnesses and respiratory infections.

Many mothers breastfed at first, but the number decreased dramatically after the first few weeks. "The challenge is to encourage more mothers to breastfeed and to continue for longer periods."

Figures from a 1985 survey showed that 64 per cent of babies in Britain were breastfed at birth, falling to 52 per cent at two weeks, and to 39 per cent at six weeks.

The new booklet says, however, that modern artificial feeds can provide satisfactory growth and development and that mothers who opted for bottle feeding should be assured of uncritical support.

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Criticism usually based on snobbery

Property Collapsed

# Home repossessions for year likely to break 1987 record

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

MORE people had their homes repossessed in the first six months of this year than in any comparable period recorded, as a result of dramatic increases in interest rates and the slump in the housing market since 1988.

The Council of Mortgage Lenders, which published its latest figures for mortgage arrears and repossession yesterday, said that 14,390 homes were taken into possession by mortgage lenders, compared with 7,390 in the last six months of 1989, and 13,740 homes for 1989 as a whole.

Mark Boleat, director gen-

eral of the council, said there were likely to be more repossessions in the second half of this year, taking the total for 1990 above the record level of 22,390 homes set in 1987. This year's six-month figure has already broken the 11,700 record set in the same period three years ago. Those repossessions were caused by unemployment and the impact of the miners' strike.

The figures released yesterday show that the number of households 6-12 months behind with mortgage payments had reached 76,280 by the end of June, compared with 58,040 in the previous six

months. The figure for residents who were more than 12 months behind had increased from 12,030 to 18,750 during the same period.

Mr Boleat said the arrears occurred because people could not afford the repayments after interest rates had gone up from 9.5 per cent to 15.4 per cent in the last two years. He said that although repossession was traditionally caused by unemployment, sickness and the break-up of marriages, the state of the housing market had been a more significant factor. "Home-buyers who cannot meet the current level of repayments, because of high mortgage rates or other reasons, now find it difficult to sell their properties, pay off their loans and buy less expensive housing or move into rented accommodation."

Shelter said the figures excluded repossessions by many banks and financial institutions, which often had the toughest policies on defaulters. "So the true figures are even higher, and the staggering 55 per cent increase in mortgages more than 12 months in arrears is bound to lead to further repossessions and homelessness." The housing charity called for more investment and subsidy in low cost and social rented housing.

Leading article, page 11

## Bailiff's arrival was no surprise

By TOM GILES

JOHN and Susan Edgar had expected the bailiff's knock on the door. After falling several thousand pounds behind on their mortgage payments two years ago, the couple had broken more promises than they could remember. In March, their house was repossessed.

Five years ago, Mr Edgar, a joiner, and his wife, a personnel manager, secured a £50,000 endowment mortgage on a three-bedroom house in Waltham Forest, east London. The couple, who are in their thirties and have asked for their real names to be withheld, had approached National Westminster Home Loans with a joint monthly income of £1,150.

They had little difficulty in meeting the initial £300 mortgage repayments. Mrs Edgar, who earned £669 a month, became pregnant and they decided to start a family.

The couple took out a £5,000 home improvements loan against the value of their house from Forward Trust, a national loans company, to prepare for the baby. Shortly after the birth, Mrs Edgar returned to work and the couple employed a child-minder, paying £140 a month. Then, by accident, Mrs Edgar became pregnant again.

Although rising interest rates had gradually pushed up their mortgage repayments to £488, Mrs Edgar was again forced to leave her job. The

couple could no longer afford the child-minding fees, so Mrs Edgar could not return to work. With arrears rising to £2,000, their bank manager had in effect been subsidising their mortgage repayments by giving them an extended overdraft.

Mr Edgar said: "Our debts with Forward Trust were still unpaid and we were building up more costs simply on keeping the two children. We asked for an extension to the overdraft facility and the manager just said no."

After continuing to default on their payments, they were evicted and are now living in bed and breakfast accommodation provided by Waltham Forest borough council. Having agreed in court to pay their debts, the council was unable to claim that the Edgars were "intentionally homeless" and was obliged to secure them temporary accommodation.

Phil Woodall, a councillor for Shac, the national housing advice charity, said: "In many ways, they are typical of the young couples that have come to me over the last few years, only luckier. If they had bought their house two rather than five years ago, its value would never have risen with market prices. Although they are still paying their mortgage, the equity raised on the sale of the house by the mortgage company should cover most of their arrears."

## High debt alarm on charge payers

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

THE Audit Commission warns local authorities today that there are danger signs over their ability to collect the poll tax and keep up the register.

David Cooksey, the commission's chairman, says that local government is still in a state of shock in some areas after April's introduction of the poll tax, and that he did not expect councils to have an easy time over the next two or three years.

The commission, independent auditors on local spending, says that the first year of the poll tax in Scotland had shown an unexpectedly mobile population which could be reflected in England and Wales. Levels of rent arrears in England also suggested that there would be a high number of non-payers of the poll tax.

In the annual report published today, Mr Cooksey says: "The commission's auditors have been impressed by the way in which councils have accommodated major changes in their affairs at short notice. Again, local government has demonstrated resilience."

"But there were, and are, some danger signs. Preparing

an initial register of residents and sending out timely bills may seem, in retrospect, to have been the easy part of community charge administration. Maintaining the register and collecting the charge are challenges still to come."

The auditors are to publicise examples of good financial practice to help other councils. Mr Cooksey says that this year's council budgets showed significant increases, which were not always matched by a genuine improvement in services.

The auditors reported 106 frauds in local government, totalling £2.07 million, compared with 114 frauds amounting to £1.86 million in 1988/89.

Audit Commission report and accounts 1989/90 (Stationery Office, £5.50)

● Poll tax workers in Liverpool walked out yesterday in a dispute over the level of wages docked from strikers, bringing collection of the community charge to a standstill.

Outstanding rate and poll tax payments totalling £37 million will not be made, as Nalco members blockade offices.

## Salaried nun wins poll tax test case

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS REPORTER

A NUN who said she would have to abandon her vocation if she had to pay the poll tax has won a test case against her local authority in West Yorkshire.

Sister Carmel Bateson, of the Association of the Holy Family of Bordeaux, has won her challenge against Bradford city council's ruling that she should pay the charge. Philip Walker, assistant director of the council, said that it was unlikely that it would ask for a review of the decision.

Jonathan Balsam, the council's solicitor, said: "This is a test case at the moment. Our option is to go back to the tribunal and ask them to review the decision." He said that the decision by the West Yorkshire Community Charge Appeal Tribunal to

exempt Sister Carmel did not set a binding precedent.

There are up to 8,000 nuns and 2,200 priests and brothers in religious orders in Britain. Many have not been asked to pay the poll tax because they have no income.

Sister Carmel lives in a house owned by her order in Allerton, Bradford. Although she has taken a vow of poverty, she earns a salary as a deputy head teacher. At the appeal hearing, Sister Carmel said that she had no personal income because her wages were paid under a covenant to the Holy Family sisters.

The council said she chose to give her income to the sisters and that, for religious exemption, people had to be without income or savings, and dependent on an order.



Smile of Gagarin: Andre Gromov with a variety of Russian gladiolus named after the first cosmonaut at the RHS summer show. Report, page 12

## Child had lucky escape from IRA bomb

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

THE booby-trap bomb planted by the IRA at the home of General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, a former army commander in Northern Ireland and Nato, narrowly missed killing his five-year-old grandson, Sir Anthony said yesterday.

The child was only seconds away from being blown up after moving a hosepipe reel to which the bomb was attached, before he was snatched away

to safety by Sir Anthony's former batman.

As detectives yesterday appealed for witnesses who may have seen the bombers at or near the general's home, police said the child had been incredibly lucky not to have set off the bomb, which was activated by a mercury tilt switch. Callum Farrar-Hockley moved the bomb but the mercury did not tilt far enough.

The bomb was found in the general's garden at Moulford, Oxfordshire, on Monday. The bomb-

ers are thought to have left the device on the hosepipe reel after finding the general's car locked away in a garage.

Yesterday, Sir Anthony said his grandson had been "fantastically lucky. He really should have been killed. It should have blown him to smithereens."

The man who saved him, Sergeant Ted Olive, aged 54, who works as the general's handyman, was in the garden with the general's son, Flight Lieutenant Hilary Farrar-Hockley. Describing what happened, Sgt

Olive said: "I was on the other side of the fence when I noticed young Callum lifting up the hose reel. The bomb attached to it stood out a mile. It looked like a radio, measuring about nine inches by eight inches. I said 'Get away fast' to the boy, then grabbed hold of him and dragged him away."

Sir Anthony praised the actions of Sgt Olive, who worked as his orderly in the army for 30 years. "He is a marvellous man," he said. "This is typical of him."

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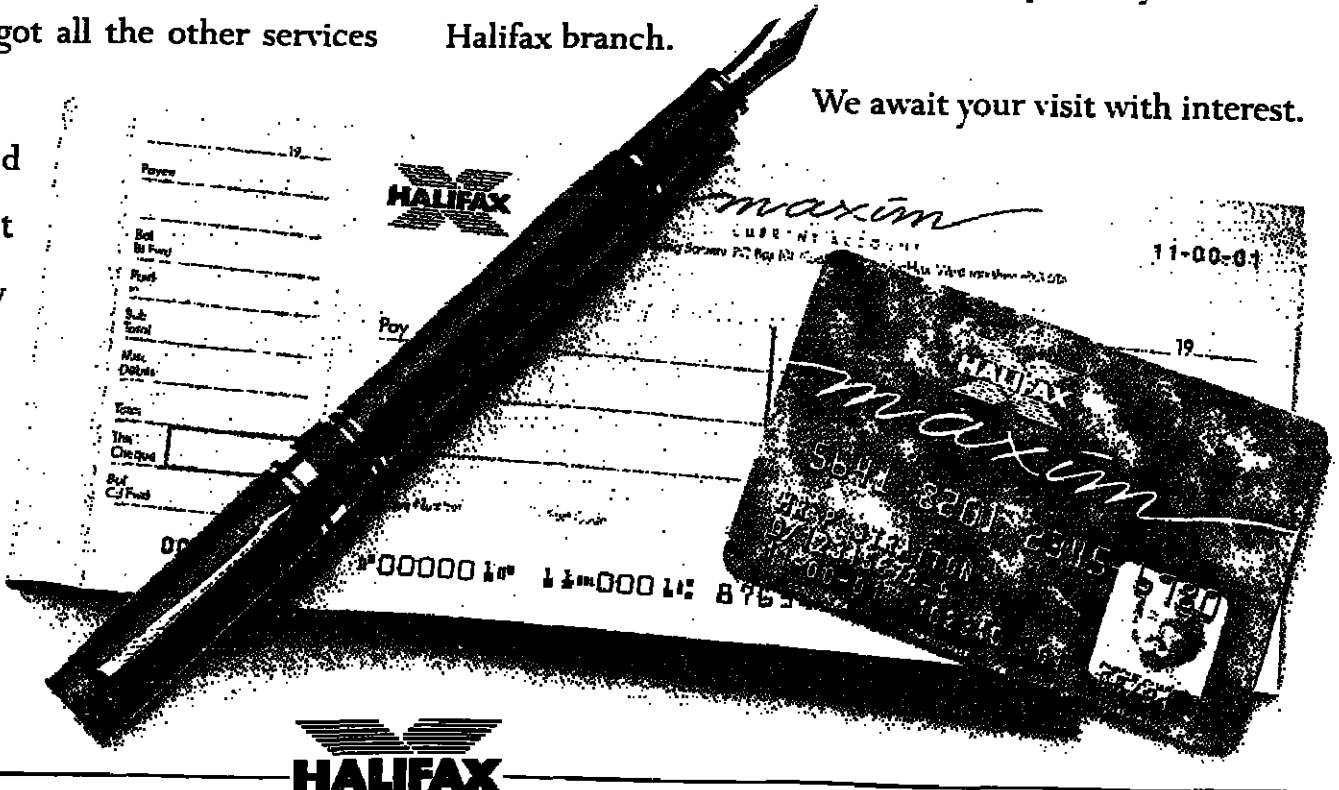
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# High price tag on freedom of the press in Soviet Union

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY  
IN MOSCOW

TRUTH, Soviet-style, is likely to double in price from the new year when newspapers switch from a centralised system of state subsidy to independent financing for each newspaper and periodical. New subscription rates were announced yesterday which more than double the price of the official Communist party paper, *Pravda*, and many other publications.

The annual subscription rate for the government newspaper, *Izvestia*, for instance, rises from nine roubles to 22.56 roubles (£22.56) and subscribing to the pioneering illustrated magazine, *Ogonyok*, goes up from 27.6 roubles to 46.8. The cover price will rise from 50 kopecks to one rouble.

Publications like the official trade union paper, *Trud*, which at 18 million has one of the highest circulations in the Soviet Union, could keep the price down

to the present level by ploughing back profits and increasing the subsidy from the trade union organisation, but they are not obliged to do so.

Officials of the state publishing committee, Goskompechat, said yesterday that the price increases were accounted for by a combination of increased prices for paper and increased distribution costs passed on by the post office, which is responsible for all newspaper distribution in the Soviet Union. Retail sales are handled by another monopoly organisation, Soyuzpechat, which is also raising prices. Most official papers have been heavily subsidised.

Although the hefty price increases will not make newspapers expensive items — at present official papers cost on average four or five kopecks (5p) — they may change the buying habits of Soviet citizens who are used to subscribing to a whole range of daily and monthly publications. People usually took out annual subscriptions in September for

the following year, as this was the most reliable way of receiving the papers.

Subscribers could become more discriminating as they try to adjust their purchasing to their existing family budget. One result is likely to be a switch to buying more newspapers on a daily rather than annual basis. This could benefit the many new publications which are being set up in response to the new press law which came into force at the beginning of this month.

According to Goskompechat, the new publications, some due to start publishing later this year, others already appearing on an irregular basis, are better equipped to operate in the new conditions. Most have had to compete for paper supplies and publish without financial assistance. Their readers are already used to cover prices often more than ten times the current average.

Their disadvantage is the distribution system. Complaints were directed yesterday at the post office and Soyuzpechat

for their refusal to handle some previously "unofficial publications". One complaint was that individual post office officials exerted their own censorship; if they did not like the look of a publication, they simply refused to register it for distribution.

The more usual reason, however, was that the post office was already overburdened and the newspaper kiosks already had more unsold newspapers than they could dispose of. When asked why they did not welcome the additional money and take on more staff, a representative of the ministry of communications, which is responsible for the post office, said that although it was a highly profitable organisation the bulk of its profits went straight back into the state budget and was not retained, even by the ministry, let alone the newspaper distribution branch.

The inflexibility of the distribution system — where postmen, or usually women, are threatening strikes in Mos-

cow because of low pay and staff shortages — has led new and existing publications to seek outlets through bookshops and to talk of establishing a parallel distribution network.

Goskompechat says that it has received requests from more than 120 publications for registration for next year and has turned down none so far. About 100 are new arrivals, which will be trying to compete with the established titles, including a number sponsored by the new reformist local councils. Many of these feel they have been deprived of a voice because the Communist party has tended to retain control of publications formerly published jointly by the local party and government.

One of the new publications is a weekly magazine called *Stolitsa* — *Capital City* — which is sponsored by the reformist Moscow city council. Launched yesterday, it has a cover price of 80 kopecks, a young and incisive editor called Andrei Malgin, and a galaxy

of radical stars on its editorial board. The format is reminiscent of *Time* magazine published on vastly inferior paper. The editorial page takes the form of a letter from the editor under the headline "Without censorship". Articles include a critique of the Moscow food distribution system, and an account by an erstwhile KGB officer (unidentified) of the ousting of Afghanistan's former leader, Hafiz Amin.

Although subscriptions for next year are being organised on the previous basis and formerly official papers like *Pravda* are believed to be budgeting on similar circulation figures, these may well have to be revised radically downwards as people start to pick and choose from a more varied and gradually more attractive range of newspapers. Many journalists on the more hidebound publications are trying to find new jobs, fearing that their papers will be unprofitable and that unprofitability for the first time will mean job losses and even closures.

## Bush breaks holiday to seek budget agreement

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Bush broke his holiday on the coast of New England a day early yesterday to return to the media glare of Washington and prod Democratic members of Congress into an agreement on the budget deficit.

Talks between the administration and bipartisan members of Congress came to a standstill last month before Capitol Hill's month-long recess. Mr Bush made it clear at the time that he held the Democrats responsible for the stalemate and has since been biding his time before urging them publicly to negotiate "in good faith".

This week the White House said it considered a budget agreement "even more important" in the wake of the Iraqi events than before. The remarks were aimed at scotching speculation by some ex-

perts that the economic implications of the Middle East situation, including the soaring price of oil on international markets and the cost of deploying US troops in the Gulf, could increase reluctance among the lawmakers to seek big cuts in government spending this year.

The administration and congressional leaders agreed last month on the broad parameters of a budget deal, including cutting government spending by \$500 billion over the coming five years and by \$50 billion next fiscal year. They failed, however, to agree on setting details.

Most importantly, the Democrats want to know whether Mr Bush is prepared to raise taxes after reversing his campaign pledge of "no new taxes" on the grounds of worse than expected economic growth in the past year and after an expensive government bail-out of the savings and loan industry has swollen federal spending.

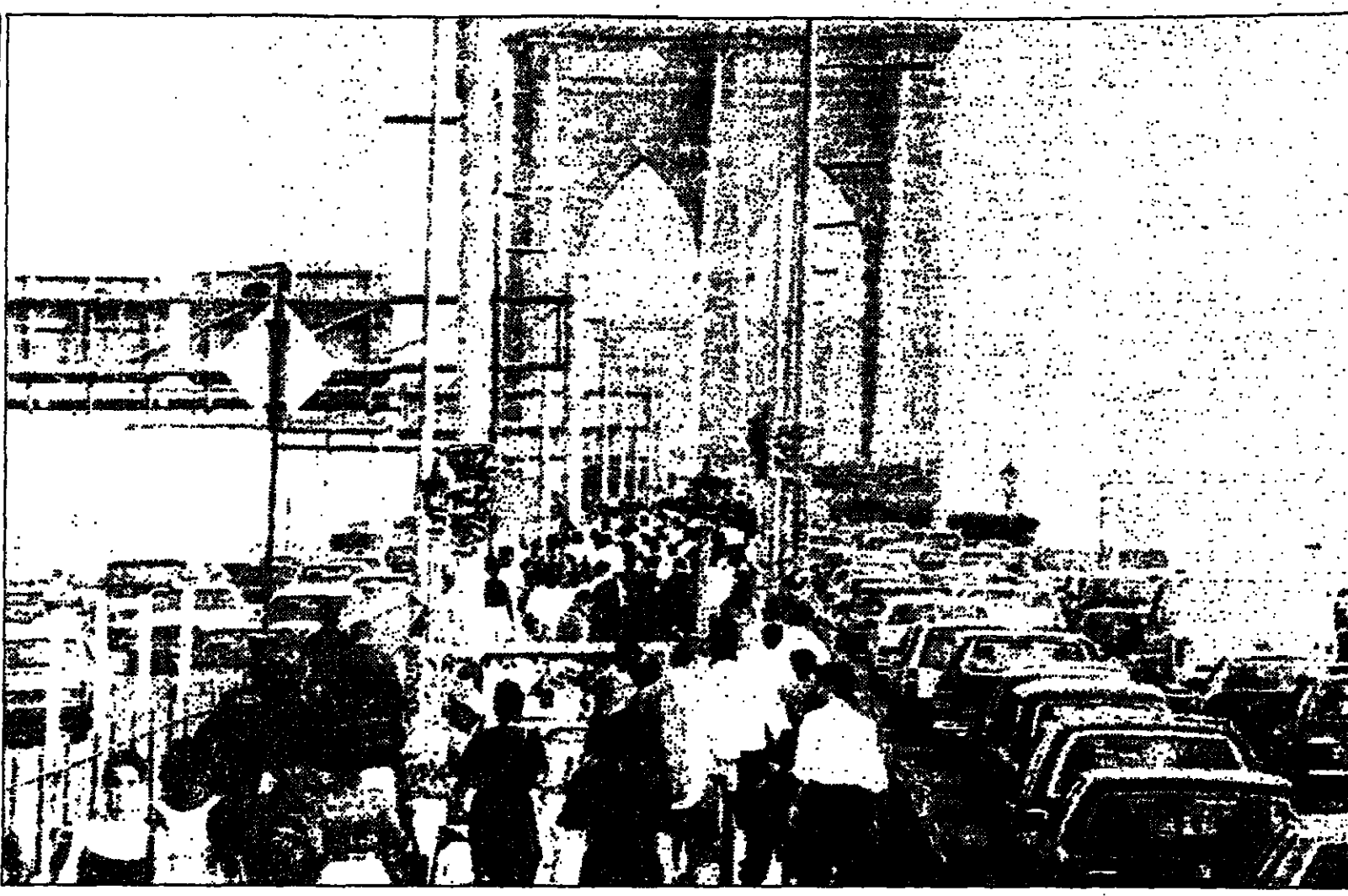
President Bush's scheduled meeting yesterday afternoon was not expected to yield any specific proposals, although the White House has said that participants will try to produce an initial estimate of the effects of the US military presence in the Gulf and the recent rise in oil prices.

Mr Bush left Washington at the weekend for a three-week holiday at his family estate on the coast of Maine. He was scheduled to return to the capital on Wednesday for briefings on the Gulf, but unexpectedly announced that he would meet senior economic advisers to discuss the budget deficit yesterday.

Budget talks will reconvene on September 6. Negotiators have said the Iraqi confrontation will probably spur a quicker than expected agreement, but cut the likely size of the package in the first year.

"We think it's even more important that we reach an agreement now because there needs to be a unity of purpose in this country, not only about the conflict in the Gulf, but also about our spending issues and where the budget is going," said Martin Fitzwater, the president's press secretary.

In contrast with many private predictions, James Brady, the US treasury secretary, forecast last week that the economy would not slip in to recession.



Escape route: thousands of New York office workers, on foot and in cars, streaming home across the Brooklyn Bridge after being trapped in the towers of Manhattan by a power failure. After the power had been restored, subway and bus networks were choked for several hours

## Allies in talks on German airspace

FROM REUTER IN WEST BERLIN

THE four second world war allies, which have controlled Berlin's airspace for 45 years, began talks yesterday with the two Germanies on the future of air transport in a united Germany. The negotiations will cover the task of handing air traffic responsibility to Germany and ensuring aviation safety in the transitional phase. A statement will be issued when talks end today.

When East and West Germany merge, probably later this year, the new Germany will regain full sovereignty over airspace as well as territory, a change that will have implications for airlines as well as historical symbolism.

Senior diplomats from Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union met West and East German officials at the American-run Tempelhof airport in West Berlin. "The great concern is air safety," said an official source. "The aim is to have a smooth transition plan in place when the allies hand control to the Germans."

Since the allies defeated Nazi Germany in 1945 they have had exclusive control over airspace above the city and along three corridors leading to West Germany. From

1948 to 1949 the Western allies used those corridors to supply West Berlin by air when Moscow blockaded the city. Even now only British, French and American airlines fly those routes from West Berlin's Tegel airport, which took over from Tempelhof as the main commercial air centre in the mid-1970s.

East German, Soviet and other airlines operate out of East Berlin's Schönefeld airport but do not fly over Berlin or across the border between the two German states.

These rules will be swept aside by reunification, opening the way for West Germany's Lufthansa airline to start services out of Berlin and exposing carriers to greater competition on the busy routes.

The Western allies regard the negotiations as crowning a long effort to persuade the Soviet Union to liberalise the Berlin air regime. In 1987 the three Western allies unveiled the so-called Berlin Initiative, a proposal to make the city an international crossroads for air routes. Moscow rejected the idea, but when it was resurrected and expanded last May the Soviet Union responded more favourably.

## Serbs threaten to call in army over referendum

FROM DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE

AMID growing tension between the democratically elected leadership in Croatia and the 600,000-strong Serbian community there which is demanding autonomy, the Serbian leader in Croatia brought matters close to boiling point by threatening to call in the army if the authorities prevented the Serbs from holding a referendum on political autonomy.

The issue, which has reawakened old hostilities between Serbs and Croats, has been exploited by the leaders in Serbia, where a fierce propaganda campaign has been unleashed alleging that Serbs in Croatia were again threatened with assimilation and genocide.

Jovan Raskovic, a psychiatrist who is the leader of the Serbs in Croatia, said the Yugoslav Army would be called in to protect them should the referendum, due to take place on Sunday, be prevented.

Serbs, who in the post-war communist regime had enjoyed a privileged position, have felt threatened since Franjo Tudjman and his Democratic Union won the multi-party election on the promise of a new constitution

and sovereignty for Croatia within Yugoslavia's confederation.

But despite continuing assurances that their ethnic and cultural rights are fully guaranteed, Serbs continued to clamour for political autonomy and set up a separate parliament which decided to convene a plebiscite. But Mr Tudjman described the referendum as a "scenario" instigated by Serbian extremists, intent on overthrowing the new government and creating a centralised Yugoslavia, or Greater Serbia. "We shall not allow the creation of a state within a state," he said, adding that "forces outside Croatia" evidently Serbia, are intent on provoking the Serbs in Croatia to rise against Croatian authorities on the grounds that they are allegedly threatened by that authority.

The leader of the Serbs, Dr Raskovic, however, has vowed to call on the army to intervene, a warning which

nobody has so far made so explicitly in Yugoslavia. The army has hitherto kept a more or less low profile, but only a few days ago one of the deputy defence ministers, Colonel-General Simeun Buncic, renewed an ominous warning saying that the army would not look on passively while the country was being torn apart.

Since the elections in Croatia relations with Serbia were practically cut off between the leadership while the press in Serbia began propaganda warfare to whip up collective hysteria among the Serbs, maintaining their belligerent mood. While the Croatian leadership continued to issue guarantees that their ethnic and cultural autonomy would be safeguarded by the new constitution, Serbs maintained pressure to be recognised in the new Croatian constitution as a constituent nation and rejected treatment of a minority.



INDIAN chief Roy Aminawash tells Archbishop Desmond Tutu about conditions on the Ojibwa reservation in Ontario and of their fight with the authorities over land claims. The anti-apartheid campaigner travelled to this remote outpost to see the poverty and powerlessness of Canadian Indians which has prompted growing militancy and a violent white backlash. (Reuters reports from Osnaburgh)

## Kremlin decree clears Stalin victims

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY  
IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev has issued a decree which absolves and rehabilitates all those repressed by Stalin, except for certain narrow categories.

The decree, published yesterday in the Soviet press, rehabilitates in particular peasants repressed during Stalin's campaign to collectivise agriculture in the early 1930s, members of the clergy and others persecuted for their religious beliefs, and ethnic minorities evicted from their homelands.

The decree contains some of the strongest criticism made of the Stalin period from the Soviet leadership since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power. It describes the mass repressions as "illegal and a violation of basic civil and social and economic rights", and it accuses Stalin of having deprived "the Soviet people of freedoms which a democratic society regards as natural and inalienable".

It speaks of people "exiled with their families to remote regions without means of survival, without the right to vote and even without information about how long they would be deprived of their freedom".

The decree does not mention the numbers of people estimated to have died or suffered repression between the mid-1920s and Stalin's death in 1953. The Western specialist, Robert Conquest, estimates that up to 30 million people died and many more imprisoned or exiled, but President Gorbachev's decree talks only in terms of "thousands".

Mr Gorbachev set up a special commission headed by his close associate, Aleksandr Yakovlev, more than two years ago to investigate those repressed by Stalin, and the commission has already rehabilitated hundreds of people, including party officials and academics purged in the mid-1930s. The present decree suggests that the task has turned out to be far larger than originally expected.

Rehabilitation does not mean only that the good name of those repressed is restored; it can also provide the basis for them and their descendants to reclaim residence rights in cities and to recoup pension entitlements and other lost rights.

As well as being the most far-reaching decree on rehabilitation yet issued, the decree "on restoring the rights of all victims of political repression from the 1920s to the 1950s" effectively changes the principle of investigation.

It instructs the Soviet government to prepare a list of crimes — including crimes against the state — which will not be subject to the rehabilitation provisions, and to investigate the cases of those who were convicted for these crimes. The list is then to be submitted to the Supreme Soviet for approval. Everyone not covered by these provisions will qualify for rehabilitation. The government has been instructed to draw up mechanisms for rehabilitation by October 1.

In the preamble, the decree states that the results of "illegals and political crimes which proceeded from abuse of power" have to be overcome if society is to embark on the course of "moral rebirth, democracy and legality". There may also be more prosaic reasons why Mr Gorbachev has issued so sweeping a decree now. The particular categories of people who benefit are those whose goodwill is being sought by the leadership to further its current policies.

Representatives of the peasantry have asked how they can be expected to believe that the moves towards leasehold and co-operative farming will be permanent if the "enemies of the richer peasants, dispossessed under collectivisation" are still considered as enemies of the people.

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## Red Cross makes hostages appeal

FROM ALAN MCGREGOR IN GENEVA

IN WELCOMING home the second of its two men kidnapped in Lebanon last October, the International Committee of the Red Cross yesterday issued a "pressing appeal" for the release of the 14 Western hostages and all others held in that country.

Cornelio Sommaruga, the Red Cross president, said the return of Elio Enriquez, aged 24, freed in Beirut on Monday night, and Emanuel Christen, released last Thursday — both orthopaedic technicians aiding victims of the fighting in Lebanon — had been made possible by the intervention of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

"He gave us constant backing through his humanitarian appeals for the release of our colleagues," Mr Sommaruga said.

He also thanked President Assad of Syria, President Chadli of Algeria, the Iranian government, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and all parties in Lebanon who had supported the Red Cross in seeking the release of the two hostages.

He said the Red Cross did not know the identity of the kidnappers or their motives in seizing the Red Cross men. "On the basis of the information we have, we do not wish to speculate on who was behind this kidnapping."

Turning to the confrontation in the Gulf, Mr Sommaruga also called on all the elements involved to heed the Red Cross's humanitarian appeals. Its mission to protect and assist victims of conflict could be fulfilled only if respect was shown to its delegates.

The chartered jet that brought Mr Enriquez to Geneva from Damascus also carried his colleague, Mr Christen, released four days earlier. The two men had been together from the time of their abduction in Sidon on October 6 until last Wednesday.

"Emanuel insisted on returning to Damascus to greet Elio," a Red Cross spokesman said. "When he got the news late last night, that Elio, too, was a free man, he told us, 'Only now can I, too, feel free.'"



# Pakistan is returned to the path of Islamic law

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN ISLAMABAD

PAKISTAN'S hardline caretaker government has put the country firmly back on the path of Islamic fundamentalism with an ordinance declaring that the penal code and code of criminal procedures must immediately "conform with the injunctions of Islam".

The far-reaching decree, issued by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, said the codes and procedures in place since 1988 were forthwith amended. The most surprising provision has the effect of placing new powers in the hands of Pakistan's feudal landlords and other wealthy citizens to extricate themselves from harsh punishment for crimes.

The ordinance demonstrates the frantic speed with which the military-backed government is moving to unravel the legacies of Benazir Bhutto's administration, which was ousted on August 6 by presidential order.

The country is undergoing a political and economic upheaval as the government purges the nationalised banks

and upper ranks of the bureaucracy occupied by Miss Bhutto's supporters.

The Islamisation of Pakistan's criminal laws is the first practical demonstration of the direction the country's new rulers wish to follow. Elections have been promised for October 24. The acting cabinet is comprised largely of people associated with the Zia military dictatorship, which ended with the death of General Zia ul-Haq in a still unexplained plane crash in 1988.

After coming to power 20 months ago, Miss Bhutto blocked the drive towards greater Islamic fundamentalism pursued by General Zia, who set the tone as soon as he came to power in 1979 with the introduction of the Hudood ordinances, providing for the imprisonment of women for adultery and for being raped. There is hardly any distinction in Pakistan between rape and adultery; the rules make it impossible for adultery to be proved against a man.

Under the Sharia (Islamic law) the latest presidential ordinance gives power to the victim of a crime to veto any proposed suspension or commuting of a sentence against the perpetrator.

In the case of murder, the victim's heirs must agree before a death sentence can be commuted.

In practice, this means that wealthy Pakistanis could pay victims of crimes to agree to sentences being suspended or commuted. "This ordinance will apply only to the masses. The rich families will be able to turn it to their advantage," a political observer said.

There is clear support by the acting cabinet for the controversial Sharia bill which sought to impose Islamic law above criminal law. The measure, approved by the Senate, was awaiting debate in the National Assembly when the Bhutto government was toppled. Miss Bhutto opposed the bill, although she had to be careful not to open herself to the accusation of being un-Islamic.

Women's organisations mounted a fierce campaign against the measure, saying it would further institutionalise their inferior status. More than two dozen organisations formed a joint action committee, with the aim of publicising the slogan that "opposition to the bill is not opposition to the Koran".

One of the bill's two chief sponsors said the National Assembly building would be blown up if the bill was not made law, and that anyone opposing it would be considered an unbeliever.

Religious parties launched a propaganda campaign in support of it. Support was also echoed across the country at Friday sermons. None of the many mainstream political parties that oppose the bill risked launching a high-profile campaign against it.

Academics who have studied the workings of the proposed bill say it would lead to legal chaos. There are said to be 72 different definitions in Pakistan of what constitutes a Muslim.

Said one intellectual: "The intent of the bill is to deny human rights, to make life as narrow as possible and to give control to the state over as many aspects of life as possible. State officials would decide how we are to think and operate, from educational institutions to the media."

Pakistan queen mother, page 16

## Basque plot halts railways

FROM HARRY DEBELIUS IN MADRID

A BASQUE bomb threat halted traffic on three main railway lines yesterday as police began to search about 1,250 miles of track for explosive devices which are allegedly set to go off some time before midnight on August 26.

The extremist organisation Eta announced its sabotage plot in two communiqués to the pro-Eta daily, *Egin*, in San Sebastian on Monday night, claiming it had placed an unspecified number of time-bombs, due to explode over the following 13 days, on the railway lines linking Madrid with Barcelona, Seville and Oviedo. The second communiqué, received more than two hours after the first, said the series of blasts was timed to start from noon yesterday.

A spokesman for the Spanish national railway system, RENFE, said in Madrid yesterday that rail traffic would be routed temporarily via other lines wherever feasible, and buses would be available to transport passengers wherever security measures kept trains from running. He added that ticket holders were being offered their money back if they did not find the alternative solutions satisfactory.

The interior ministry said the authenticity of the communiqués would be checked and "opportunistic measures" would be taken. As Civil Guard policemen began inspecting tracks, it was clear that the search, similar to the one in which more than 625 miles were scoured to uncover bombs in Eta's railway sabotage campaign in April and May last year, formed part of the "opportunistic measures".

ELCHE: Groups of youths who fired rockets at each other yesterday at an annual Assumption of the Virgin fireworks display injured 277 people, one seriously, a city official said.

After the official display, local youths began firing rockets at each other within a crowd of hundreds gathered to see the "Mystery of Elche" display, the official said. No arrests were reported, according to local police. (AP)

## Tiger rebels repulsed

An attempted mass killing of Sri Lankan Muslim villagers by rebels of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam has been thwarted by security forces and home guards, security sources said (Vijitha Yapa writes).

About 150 rebels attacked Awarantalawa in Northern province on Monday and nine villagers were killed before the Tigers were repulsed. In Eastern province, eight Muslims were kidnapped on the Trincomalee road and murdered.

## Child sent home

Nicosia — Stephanie Charalambous, the child aged two with leukaemia who was given blood transfusions over the objections of her Jehovah's Witness parents, was pronounced fit to leave hospital and sent home. (Reuters)

## Blizzard deaths

Wellington — Rescuers found six young servicemen dead just 150 yards from safety after blizzards trapped them on Mount Ruapehu, New Zealand's highest volcano, the defence ministry announced. (Reuters)

## Hospital attack

Dhaka — Striking doctors at the medical college hospital here attacked the office of the hospital director and threatened widespread violence in an attempt to force the withdrawal of new rules affecting their work. (Reuters)

## Envoy seized

Peking — About twenty students from Zaire took over their embassy here, holding the ambassador and personnel in a protest to demand full payment of their student grants. They said that the grants had not been paid for 18 months. (Reuters)

## Garrison claim

Nairobi — Southern Sudanese rebels said they had captured Kimadho garrison, about 275 miles south of Khartoum in the Blue Nile province bordering Ethiopia. The Sudan People's Liberation Army claimed it was the second government garrison to fall in five days.

## Yachts depart

Rome — A police move against suspected tax dodgers on board yachts and cabin cruisers caused hundreds of luxury vessels to set sail in a hurry from Italian ports. (Reuters)



State ceremony: Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Pakistan's prime minister since Benazir Bhutto's dismissal, hoisting the flag yesterday to celebrate 44 years of independence

## Montreal voters send separatist to parliament

FROM JOHN BEST IN OTTAWA

VOTERS in Montreal have elected a member of parliament dedicated to the goal of Quebec sovereignty.

Gilles Duceppe, a 43-year-old union organiser representing the Bloc Québécois, won Monday's federal by-election in Laurier-St. Marie in a landslide. He is believed to be the first MP elected on a platform that includes removing French-speaking Quebec province from the present Canadian federal union.

The candidate of the ruling Conservatives finished a disastrous fourth. The Bloc Québécois was formed by seven MPs who defected from the federal Conservative and Liberal parties. They left in the middle of the Meech Lake constitutional dispute, which culminated on June 23 in the death of a plan that would have brought Quebec and its 6.5 million people into the federal constitution, from which it has remained apart for more than eight years.

It is the first time anyone has been elected to parliament as an avowed Bloc Québécois candidate. The group is four short of the 12 members needed to be recognised as an official party in the House of Commons. Mr Duceppe, who took two-thirds of the vote,

described the result as a step towards a realisation of Quebec's aspirations after the "humiliation" of the Meech Lake debacle. "Quebec has finally understood that English Canada will never say yes to any demand from Quebec," he said. "Sovereignty is the only option."

The leader of the Bloc Québécois movement, Lucien Bouchard, who was the federal environment minister and the so-called "Quebec lieutenant" of Brian Mulroney, the prime minister, said the result sent a "clear-cut message" to English-speaking Canada. The message was: "Quebecers have really made a firm decision to build a country here."

The Bloc Québécois position on sovereignty remains blurred. The group has never made clear whether it will work from the House of Commons for Quebec's total separation from Canada, or for greater Quebec autonomy within the confederation.

In a second federal by-election on Monday, the left-of-centre New Democratic party easily held Oshawa, Ontario, the seat made vacant earlier this year by the resignation of Ed Broadbent as party leader.

## Vietnam seeks US talks on Cambodia

FROM AFP IN HANOI

VIETNAM wants further talks on Cambodia with America before a meeting of five permanent members of the UN Security Council in New York at the end of August, a Vietnamese official said yesterday.

"We think it is preferable that the United States and Vietnam meet again, in New York and at the same level, so that we can air views before the permanent members meet to discuss Cambodia," the deputy foreign minister, Tran Quang Co, said.

The five permanent members of the Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — are to hold their sixth round of talks on Cambodia in New York on August 27 and 28. "We hope these talks will influence a solution to the Cambodian problem and the normalisation of relations between the United States and Vietnam," Mr Co said.

The two countries held the first direct talks on Cambodia on August 6. The meeting followed a US policy change — withdrawal of recognition at the UN of Cambodia's guerrilla resistance and a request for direct talks on Cambodia with Hanoi.

# THE LENGTHS SOME PEOPLE GO TO FOR A FRESH CUP OF TEA.



Message from a bottle: Tom McClean, who is sailing across the Atlantic in a boat shaped like a bottle, waving to an RAF Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft 525 miles south-west of Land's End yesterday. Mr McClean ran up the Union flag in salute and told the pilot by radio: "Please tell my wife Jill and my sons that I'm looking forward to seeing them soon." The former paratrooper expects to land at Falmouth next Thursday or Friday. He is making the journey to raise £500,000 for the National Children's Home.

NO OTHER WILL DOO.



# Pondering the great when

Martin Jacques

Plenty of Londoners vacate the city in August, but the capital is far from empty. It is crammed full of tourists who pack the Tube and buses for large parts of the day, and can be found in extraordinary numbers at all the main sights — often in a state of some unness — as London enjoys a Mediterranean summer for the second year running. Tourism reminds us that London is one of the great attractions of Europe. Further, tourism in the capital dwarfs tourism in other parts of the country, for well over half of all overseas visits are to the capital.

Yet while London is still a mecca for foreign visitors, there is a growing change of heart among its inhabitants. The talk now is of crisis: people sleeping rough on the Strand, poverty at the main-line stations, rising crime, streets strewn with litter, an above all, transport congestion. As quality-of-life issues rise inexorably on the political agenda, so Londoners have grown increasingly dissatisfied with their lot.

London's problems are far from insoluble. It is not beyond the wit of politician and planner to overcome the challenge of litter and transport. Some 15 years ago, Paris was renowned as a dirty city with an underdeveloped infrastructure. Since then it has invested enormous sums in street cleaning, public transport and new buildings. The result has been a transformation. Closer to home, Glasgow is presently experiencing a remarkable change in its image. London could do the same: but it will require a similar sense of civic purpose and ambition — which is singularly lacking.

But even if London pulls itself together, there is a bigger and more intractable problem. London enjoys a position of unhealthy dominance within the national economy. Of course, this is hardly new, but the problem has worsened in the post-war period. During the industrial revolution, such cities as Manchester and Liverpool enjoyed an industrial and commercial success which made them important international centres in their own right.

In the post-industrial era, however, Britain's other cities have faded while London and its hinterland have more than held their own. True, London has experienced net emigration over the last 40 years, but this has been more than compensated for by growth in its own backyard, the southeast.

In *Cities and the Wealth of Nations* (Viking/Penguin, 1985), Jane Jacobs writes of the tendency in many countries for one city to become so dominant that the nation begins to resemble a city-state. That tendency is apparent in our own country. London has long been the centre of government, the civil service, the City, the media and most company head offices. Over the past decade, however, it

has found an important niche within the new global environment. The City has become one of the three great world financial centres. In the context of European integration, London enjoys an enormous locational advantage. It is a major centre of tourism. The problem is that London's success in the global economy may further distort its role in the national economy.

At the turn of the century, H.G. Wells wrote of the prospect of London spreading from Brighton in the south to Northampton in the north. His vision has not yet been fulfilled, but much of the southeast is now established as part of this expanding metropolis, and the M4 corridor suggests that London is moving west even more quickly than it is colonising the south Midlands. It is, moreover, palpably destabilising the national economy. Overheating in the southeast forces the national economic brakes to be applied even while the rest of the country has plenty of slack. The southeast remains a major source not only of local, but also of national, inflation.

One writer has argued that the answer to the southeast's overbearing presence in the national economy is to let it stew. As congestion grows worse, so people and businesses will become fed up and move out. That might take a very long time, and meanwhile the distortions will continue and the southeast will suffer a lot of pain. More likely, and desirable, is that eventually London will summon up the political will to do something about its plight, and likewise the southeast.

But any action must be combined with effective national measures to encourage a more balanced pattern of development. Otherwise, the problem may get worse, just as building the M25 orbital motorway eased congestion in the short run but worsened it in the long run.

France provides a model of a twin-track approach. Even before a decision to overhaul Paris, the policy of *métropoles d'équilibre* was launched to foster growth in regions of the country other than the capital, which had long dominated France. Today, the fastest-growing areas of France are Toulouse and Nice.

There is a case for different measures here, partly because the problem is now so serious and partly because the distances are much shorter. In a recent paper, Professor Parry Lewis argues that we should consider establishing a second city sufficiently far north of London to be well clear of its centrifugal pull. He suggests that Newcastle, Glasgow or Edinburgh might act as the centre of a new capital region. In view of the abject failure of the Eighties for-all to foster balanced growth, a few new radical ideas like this can do no harm.

...and moreover

## CRAIG BROWN

Nicholson Baker has written two enchanting books in which he celebrates the diversity of thoughts and feelings passing through his mind in a random handful of minutes. These two short books — *The Mezzanine* and *Room Temperature* — are uncommon in modern literature in that they are about joy and fascination. He recaptures those half-thoughts that flit from one's brain and makes them sit down and explain themselves, jubilant refugees from the grind of normal life and normal novels.

For a few minutes around 5.30 the day before yesterday, I thought I would apply the Baker Principle to my own half-thoughts, keeping them and cherishing them so that I too could feel joy in the transient. In the car I thought how, contrary to the opinion of city-dwellers, nobody gets any exercise living in the country, because everywhere is too far to walk. This irritated me. I switched on the car radio, which crackles all the time, and has done ever since we got the electric windows fixed, before they broke again.

On Radio 4's *P.M.* Valerie Singleton was introducing listeners' letters. A Mr Simms from Walsall had written to say he had conducted a straw poll among his colleagues, and had discovered that three out of four of them left the tap running while brushing their teeth, and that if everyone in the country spent two minutes brushing their teeth then some 60 million gallons of water would be lost every day and wasn't it a shame. For a second, I almost glimpsed happiness as I gloried in the realisation that I was not one of Mr Simms's colleagues. I vowed to spend that little bit longer over my teeth that evening, just to muck up his calculations.

How the secret lives of radio characters haunt one! I can no longer listen to *Pick of the Week*, so convinced have I become from the tone of her voice that Margaret Howard is hell-bent on world domination. The only shop around us open at 5.30 is a garage shop on a main road. Garages frighten me as I know nothing about cars, and all real men know everything about cars. "Mr Brown's just walked in," a garage owner on the telephone.

once said to a colleague, "You know, Mr Brown with the Morris. That's right — ha ha ha!" I pulled up at the door of the garage shop with a dread borne of such memories. It didn't open. The sign said, in big letters, PUSH. This happens every time. I felt the soft crush of secret sniggers.

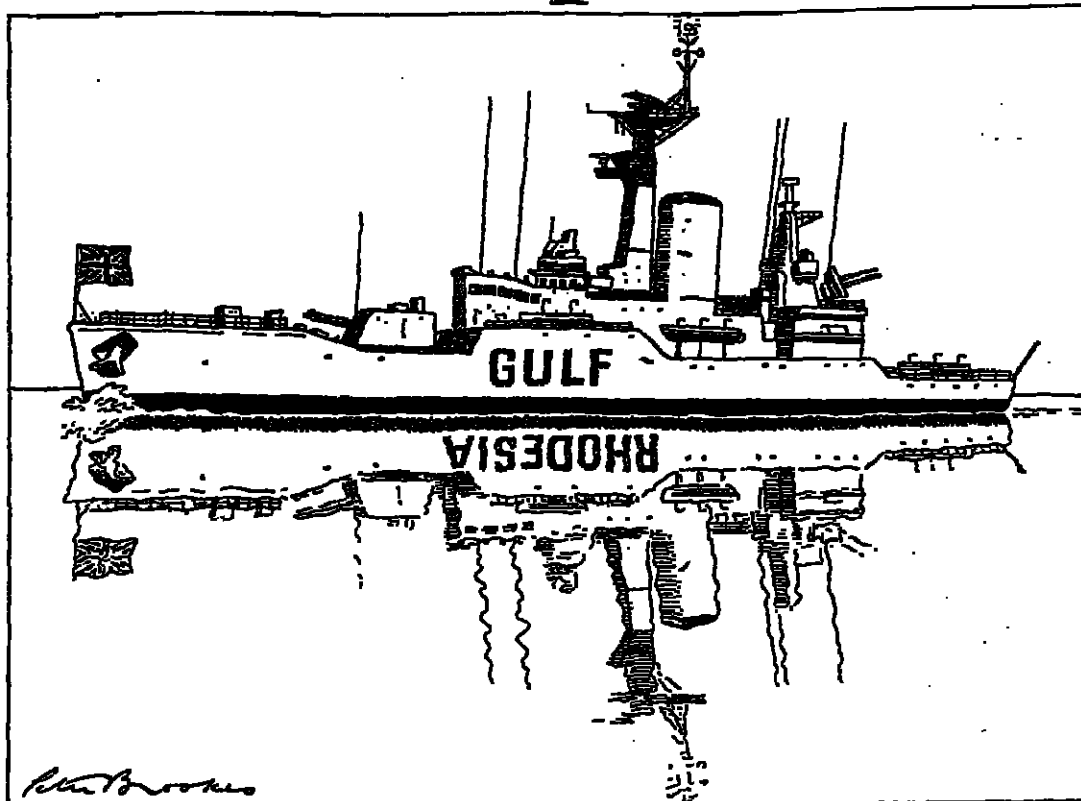
Garage shops are additionally frightening because you know that your car is using up the valuable space that some bulky lorry driver will shortly be urging you with raised fist to vacate. Looking at the fresh vegetables, I thought there is no such thing as a fresh vegetable in the countryside. They all go to the supermarkets in the towns, leaving only their squidgy and furry cousins. Picking up the five least furry tomatoes, I looked for a bag.

There were only those thin strips of polythene bags, cleverly stuck together at both ends, so demanding at least two minutes of my time, and a sublime indifference to public opinion to separate. Holding five tomatoes while struggling to open the bag, I dropped one on the floor, where it burst. I smuggled it back into the pile and chose another, all the time fearful lest I be caught on the security camera and prosecuted.

To the deep freeze, where I panicked at the choice of farmhouse this or fisherman's that and instead picked some eggs labelled "farm fresh", trying to remember when I had ever seen a farm which looked remotely fresh.

With three people behind me at the till, I remembered I had a shopping-list, looked at it, realised I had forgotten the orange juice, asked where it was, was told that it was in the far corner at the top, reappeared to the sound of all three people sighing, tapping and mumbling, paid, scuttled off, pushed the door, saw the sign saying PULL, pulled the door, got into the car, switched the radio back on, heard that it was the weather which I can never follow, switched to Radio 1: *Bohemian Rhapsody* by Queen. Aaargh! My handful of minutes was up. If Mr Baker is reading this, I wonder if he could see his way clear to lending me just a smidgen of his inner joy?

# Mirror image of a campaign that failed to punish Smith



James McCoy looks back to the British blockade of Southern Rhodesia, and warns that imposing sanctions is awkward in law and not quickly successful in practice

Twenty-four years ago, in February 1966, HMS Lowestoft sailed at short notice from a recreational visit to Mombasa. Initially heading northeast, she turned south when out of sight of land, towards Beira. Two days later, with her arrival off the approaches to the Mozambican port, the Beira patrol was instituted. A few days later, the Lowestoft was joined by the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, and an operation took shape that was to occupy a substantial proportion of the Royal Navy for many dreary years, keeping oil from reaching the Rhodesian regime in Southern Rhodesia through the pipeline from Beira to Umtali. The operation was successful, but the patient failed to die. This was, of course, because oil came by other routes, mostly South Africa.

The formal establishment of the Beira patrol followed some months of unsuccessful political endeavour to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Southern Rhodesian question. Part of this process involved the use of sea power, with the provision of an aircraft carrier group on station in the Mozambique Channel to reassure the Zambians and to deter Salisbury from attacking its neighbour.

In the Gulf today, deterrence has failed, insofar as Kuwait has fallen, but the prospects for a successful blockade of Iraq are very much better. There are, however, a surprising number of comparable features, albeit some in mirror-image.

The Iraqi economy is very much more dependent on external trade — particularly the sale of its oil — than Southern Rhodesia's was. The welcome closure of pipelines by Turkey and Saudi Arabia has improved the prospect of successful sanctions. By contrast, in 1966, Portugal, the colonial power in Mozambique, joined South Africa in opposing the imposition of sanctions on the Ian Smith regime, and plainly would have allowed the oil to flow had it reached Beira. Now, so long as Turkish and Saudi resolve over sanctions holds, the only alternative outlet is by sea through the Gulf, or perhaps through Agaba — though that could be no more than a trickle.

A blockade is "the interdiction of a nation's sea lines of commun-

ications by the use of sea power". With this definition, the United States is avoiding by semantics an invocation of the American War Powers Act, which would oblige the administration to apply to Congress before any declaration of war. Similarly, in 1966, the British operation was defined by Mr Denis Healey as "not a blockade, but [an operation with] the limited object of preventing the arrival at Beira of vessels believed to be carrying oil for Rhodesia".

It can be argued that so long as the deployed naval power in the Middle East today avoids active intervention against Iraq-bound goods, there is merely the threat of blockade rather than a blockade itself. For a blockade to be imposed, there must be potential blockade-runners.

A major part of the Beira operation was actually carried out in London, where long-range warning and identification of laden tankers approaching the Mozambique Straits were followed by a process of obtaining information and assurances on the destination of the cargo from the owners. In the case of Iraq, there is a mirror image: the preferred aim must be to persuade tanker owners not to load Iraqi or Kuwaiti oil.

This is also a question of domestic law. The necessary British statutory instruments were enacted last week, and published in this and other papers on Monday. These instruments prohibit all British subjects and companies from trading with Iraq and Kuwait, and appropriate similar measures are in train in all

major maritime nations. So we may expect the shipping of law-abiding nations to respect the UN embargo. The Iraqi mercantile fleet is not large, with only 1.4 million tons capacity in tankers. The elimination of this, and of the larger, but presumably unwilling Kuwaiti fleet, from the equation will be fairly simple. Problems, if they come, will probably come wearing flags of convenience. Liberia, for example, is plainly incapable of controlling its huge externally-owned tanker fleet.

And here again we can reflect usefully on the Beira precedent. Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence was made on November 11, 1965. The first resolution of the UN Security Council, on November 20, condemned the Smith government in

treacherous terms, rejecting "the usurpation of power by a racist settler minority", and calling on Britain to "quell this rebellion". Yet it was much less firm about the movement of oil: it merely called upon all states to refrain from assisting the illegal regime, and to do their utmost to break economic relations with Southern Rhodesia, including imposition of an oil embargo.

However, even though Britain imposed the blockade in February 1966, it was not until April 9 that, provoked by the imminent arrival of the Greek-registered *Manuela*, a tanker strongly suspected of being a runner, that the Security Council passed a further resolution specifically authorising British use of force. This resolution had been tabled by the United Kingdom to strengthen its position in law, and this too is mirrored in the Gulf. For the current resolution of 6 August has imposed embargoes, but has not authorised the use of force in their implementation. So current actions in the Middle East rest on their relevance to the self-defence of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which is less than wholly satisfactory.

As to the means of imposing a blockade, or forcible interdiction, we should heed the words of Lord Fieldhouse, and avoid public speculation on the details. Yet the basic elements are already in place. The first is to locate and plot the shipping in and approaching the Gulf. This is a task for which the deployed Nimros are especially suitable. Following identification of the shipping, the sorting of the sheep from the goats is a relatively easy administrative process.

Only if the goats fail to co-operate peacefully should the military options come into play. And the options offered by a force of the size and mix of capabilities now assembling in the Gulf are almost limitless.

Nonetheless, we should all recall the prime lesson of history with regard to siege and blockade operations: the human spirit is amazingly resilient under duress. Those who expect a quick and painless collapse of Iraq under embargo, interdiction or blockade (call it what you will) are sure to be disappointed.

Peter Stothard, US editor, explains why the budget deficit still heads the president's domestic agenda

# Bush's most powerful moment

A US president is rarely more powerful than in the early stages of a war. His rivals in Congress are rarely more inhibited than when young Americans are setting off to fight.

In a few months' time, President Bush's political future may be at the mercy of a thousand desert winds. A chasm of uncertainty still lies between his military objective of protecting Saudi Arabia and his political rhetoric about ousting Iraq from Kuwait. Today, however, he can do little to bridge that gap. What he can do is seize an opportunity in the budget arguments which have bedevilled half of his first term in office and overshadow the prospects of a second.

The battle with the Democrat barons of Capitol Hill over the US deficit has been dug into deep mud. The president wants a breakthrough. He has been prepared to give up his biggest vote-winning pledge not to raise taxes — "read my lips" — in order to get one. In recent weeks it has occasionally looked as though there could be a negotiated peace between the anti-tax-and-spending

Republican forces and the opposing Democrats. But it has not happened. Even within the secret confines of the "budget summit", there has been little movement from cherished economic positions.

On the day that Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, not even the outline of an accord had been agreed. The Gramm-Rudman axe was poised over the US budget, ready to slice programmes blindly in just two months' time, in order to meet deficit-reduction targets imposed by law. If the blade had been allowed to fall, the blow to Americans' confidence in their elected leaders would have been hard. Despite White House confidence that it could blame Congress for the automatic cuts, few aides to the president really believed that the Bush administration would be unscathed.

At the first press conference held to announce his military response to Iraq, Mr Bush said he felt "liberated" from the phoney non-aggression pact between himself and the Democrats over the future direction of the US budget. He wanted to tell his audience

"exactly how strongly" he felt about it, and he did not hold back for long: he made a dramatic return to Washington yesterday from his holiday in Kennebunkport, Maine, and the first item on his agenda was the budget.

In an attempt to scotch reports that Saddam Hussein is the perfect excuse for a failure to agree a deficit-reduction deal, White House officials said that Iraqi aggression makes it "even more important that we reach an agreement now, because there needs to be unity of purpose in this country". Confident that the military budget can now be protected, the administration is planning a public fight for its hitherto unofficial package of other spending cuts, higher alcohol taxes and larger Washington rake of state revenues.

President Bush's business-as-usual policy is tough on his opponents. He has stuck to his holiday plans, successfully contrasting his *sang froid* and freedom with President Carter's "imprisonment" within the White House during the Iranian hostage crisis.

As his aides see it, the president can swoop down on Washington at will to rouse the troops and rout his opponents. This is good political opportunism. No rivals will want to tackle the president head-on until they can see how and when this first phase of the Gulf emergency will end.

The Democrats see possible trouble brewing in the farm states, which have suddenly had to cease exporting food to Iraq, but there is a generous subsidy system for surpluses of foods that Iraq used to import, such as rice. Uncle Sam rapidly takes the place of Uncle Saddam if the world price falls too far. So serious protests are unlikely to come for several months, by which time America may have greater worries than the lifestyle of its pampered farmers.

The administration's critics have already begun to complain about President Bush's failure to articulate "the real issues". By this they mean that the President is incapable of depicting Iraq symbolically as a new global threat. A Bush war, they say, is a war for cheap gas-guzzling; and "18 miles per gallon" will seem an inad-

equat justification if dead American soldiers ever begin to dominate the news bulletins each night.

Here too, however, the president can take some comfort. This is the time in the political cycle when potential presidential candidates would traditionally be beginning their campaigns in Iowa and New Hampshire. These northeastern states, which feed on ideals and ideas, have over the years grown used to putting candidates through their primary and caucus tests of well-meant liberalism.

Today those states seem to have lost their roles as first arbiters of America's political future. The hustings are quiet. The fundraisers are busy in California, where the primary election is to be brought forward on the 1992 calendar so that the nation's richest and most populous state has the early domination over the result that it deserves.

The electors of California are among the most representative of the country as a whole. They appreciate cheap gasoline very much indeed.

## Whatever Charles says

Who, in the ever-complicated crisis in the Gulf, does President Bush talk to when he calls Downing Street from his golf buggy in Maine?

Mrs Thatcher is having a rest in Cornwall with her husband Denis. Her deputy, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is on holiday abroad until the end of the month. Foreign secretary Douglas Hurd is out of town. His brief is being looked after by William Waldegrave, a minister of state at the Foreign Office. Although not of cabinet rank, he has been presenting the government's public face in recent televised press conferences.

With so many cabinet heavyweights absent, day-to-day handling of the crisis has been entrusted to Charles Powell, one of the most influential members of the prime minister's kitchen cabinet. Powell's immense influence belies his official status as number two to the PM's principal private secretary, Andrew Turnbull from the Treasury. Powell has cancelled a walking holiday with friends in the south of France.

Heads of state calling Mrs Thatcher for a chat about the latest twist in the Gulf are put through to Powell. He then consults the PM in Cornwall. A source close to Downing Street said: "An emergency unit in the Foreign Office is doing all the day-to-day work. This unit reports to Powell and William Waldegrave. No cabinet meetings are being held in the prime minister's absence, and there is no prospect of a war cabinet being set up. A Downing Street spokesman said: "This is not the same as the Falklands. Then we were on our own: we are

now part of a multinational peacekeeping force."

Mrs Thatcher is in constant touch with Downing Street and has the final say on any major decision. But Powell decides what she does and does not need to know. He hopes to join his Italian-born wife Carla at their mountain retreat in Italy for five days when Mrs Thatcher returns to take control. But he is braced for instant recall if that becomes necessary. For now ministers on the receiving end of Gulf policy decisions tend to start their sentences with the words "Charles says..."

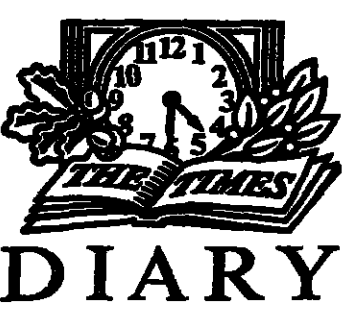
## Telling tales

As the age of drug use tumbles ever lower, American doctors are fighting the phenomenon with cautionary



fairytale. Children's stories have become the latest weapon of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America. Aimed at children as young as six, the first tales have just appeared in national press advertisements in the US.

One features a cat and mouse who fall in love. When the cat



comes home with suspiciously red eyes, the mouse asks: "Have you been crying?" "No, my love, my mouse," replies the cat. "I have been working so hard." But the mouse spots a "funny-looking cigarette with a fat middle" belonging to the cat, and promptly swigs away. The ending, though, is happy. The mouse returns when the cat abandons his filthy habit.

Dr William Bukoski, a director at the National Institute on Drug Abuse, says: "The ads make sense because the messages reinforce some very natural observations and attitudes kids that age already have." Parents are being urged to read the stories, and to "use the story as a basis of discussion". It's all a far cry from the stories in our own beloved *Beano*.

## Bee prepared

There will be a real buzz in the air at the Whitechapel Gallery's exhibition next week. Called *Seven Obsessions*, it features a sculpture by Mark Thompson of a beehive tucked inside a bull's skeleton. More than 35,000 bees have been brought from Haywards Heath for the display. To allow the bees to become acclimatised to their new surroundings, the gallery staff

have had to lower the hive into the building at the rate of 3ft a day.

"The bull's skeleton was a classical Greek way of establishing a bee-hive," says the gallery. "It was thought that bees spontaneously generated from a rotting carcass." The bull's skeleton is encased by Perspex covered in beeswax. This extends to the gallery's roof, protecting visitors, who can view the hive through windows in the wax. "There is no danger that anyone will be stung," says the gallery hopefully. A tape of Yugoslav wild animal calls will complete the exhibit.

Eccentric, perhaps? "Yes, very," says the Whitechapel.

## Dear old Maggie

Mrs Thatcher may not be Britain's most popular granny, but writer D.M. Thomas predicts that she will one day rival the most famous grandmother of them all, the Queen Mother, in the nation's affections.

The author of *The White Hotel* has written an open letter to the PM describing himself as a floating voter who has distanced himself from the "abuse of the deckchair socialists". In a volume of letters to Mrs Thatcher and Neil Kinnock entitled *Dear (next) Prime Minister*, which includes contributions from Kenneth Baker, Denis Healey, Margaret Drabble, Bruce Kent and Ted Hughes, Thomas writes: "You have brought a more human, feminine touch to our politics. Oh, of course, your royal We is irritating and I wish you would learn to say I. But thank you for giving me the enormous pleasure of seeing most of my literary friends and acquaintances grow apoplectic with fury at the mere sound of your name."

## Putdownable

Unpublished authors should not despair. American writer Andre Bernard has assembled a collection of morale-sapping rejection letters sent to writers who subsequently became household names. His book, *Rejection: A Literary Companion*, published in New York by Putnam Press, includes a scathing rejection of Nabokov's *Invitation to a Beheading*.

"Overwhelmingly nauseating, even to an enlightened Freudian," declares the anonymous reader in 1955. "I recommend that it be buried under a stone for a thousand years."

And when one of the Duke of Edinburgh's favourite books, *Kon-Tiki*, was submitted by Thor Heyerdahl in 1952, he was told: "The idea of men adrift on a raft does have a certain appeal, but for the most part this is a long, solemn and tedious Pacific voyage." Rudyard Kipling fared no better. "I'm sorry, Mr Kipling," he was told after submitting an unknown manuscript in 1889, "but you just don't know how to use the English language."

An alert shop assistant at Harrods has been commended for saving two members of staff from a ghastly fate. The manager of the store's safe deposit department, fresh carnation peeping from his buttonhole, was showing a new member of staff around the other day when they became trapped behind a steel security door in the store's vault. They frantically and fruitlessly yelled for help in the airtight and soundproofed chamber. After 20 minutes, the eagle-eyed assistant became suspicious and sounded the alarm. If it happened during the January sale would anyone have noticed?





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## SADDAM'S INTERNAL ENEMIES

President Saddam Hussein's grip on Iraq is, to all outward appearances, unparalleled even in the Arab world. Public enthusiasm for the crushing of Kuwait and for his broader campaign to dominate the Arab world is on daily display. Even in private, Saddam is so confident of his charismatic hold on Iraqis that he once half-complained to his intimates that were he to sell stones in the street, the people would pay fortunes for them. Are Western hopes that, once sanctions bite, his suffering countrymen will overthrow him based on fantasy?

The defection of a handful of Iraqi soldiers to Saudi Arabia cannot be taken as a prelude to military revolt. Saddam's greatest popular support is among the military in which he has invested so heavily. But like all countries living under a despot, Iraq is a less monolithic society than Saddam's propaganda proclaims.

Control is maintained by an apparatus of terror paralleled only by Ceausescu's Romania. An internal security system monitors every street and village, with methods including forced deportations of entire communities, arbitrary arrest, torture, poisoning, summary executions and public killings. Opponents who flee abroad, as hundreds of thousands have, are hunted by Iraqi agents.

Plots, assassination attempts and even occasional armed uprisings have punctuated Saddam's 23-year reign. Iraq's Shia majority resents the domination of the predominantly Sunni ruling elite. Revolts by Iraq's large Kurdish minority have been crushed by gas attacks and forcible resettlement. Iraq's chaotic economy has made the regime most enemies of all: hence Saddam's emphasis on the wealth to be gained by his conquest of Kuwait. The eight-year war with Iran officially ended in victory, but for many families it meant bereavement, the destruction of villages and economic hardship made more bitter by corruption and an increasing gap between rich and poor (which was once Saddam's boast to have eliminated). Reforms since the ceasefire, far from yielding the promised fruits of "victory", have deepened poverty.

Privatisation has chiefly profited those who had already made fortunes in the war. When prices were briefly liberalised, they rose so fast that controls were swiftly reimposed for fear of mass demonstrations. Cuts in Iraq's huge army

of civil servants — 1.5 million in a population of 17 million — and demobilisation of military units created mass unemployment.

Last year, in a tacit acknowledgement of popular discontent, Saddam played with the idea of political reforms, promising to allow opposition parties and a freer press under a new constitution. An internal list of those who could not be allowed to form or join new parties, drawn up by the Revolutionary Command Council, gives some idea of the breadth of opposition: this included opponents of the war with Iran, "sectarians" (the Shia opposition), "chauvinists" (the Kurds), lackeys and traitors. Not surprisingly, the death penalty for criticising the president or the ruling Ba'ath party remains in force.

Despite such apparently fertile ground for opposition, the difficulty of mounting an internal revolt cannot be exaggerated. The middle class is fragmented by fear, many of its leaders jailed, in exile or murdered. Saddam has taken extraordinary precautions against a coup within the ruling apparatus. His political and administrative elite is drawn from his home village, Tikrit. Those belonging to Saddam's Bejjat clan hold the key jobs in the army, intelligence agencies, police and the ruling Ba'ath Party. The pinnacles of power are occupied by Saddam's own family. He is expert at eliminating rivals and his entourage is further cowed by the knowledge that, were he to fall, they would probably fall with him.

So what hope economic sanctions? They are built on the concept of a ruler either seeing that retreat is in his own best interest — unlikely in this case but not inconceivable — or being toppled by dissident factions whose prosperity is jeopardised. Popular misery is rarely in itself sufficient cause for mass uprising, but it can be used by those of the elite seeking an excuse for a coup. Years of economic mismanagement have left Iraq ill-equipped to withstand a long siege: hence the death penalty for hoarding introduced last Sunday. But the end must come, if at all, from within the Baghdad elite. Such regimes snap, they do not bend. Since sanctions are the weapon that the rest of the world has chosen, and since it is the one alternative to war or retreat, the weapon must be wielded as ruthlessly, and methodically, as Saddam himself has played with his people's destiny.

## WHERE TWO ENDS MEET

Eurotunnel is facing a revolt from its bankers. A number of the banks in the syndicate backing the Channel tunnel have refused to provide nearly half the extra £2 billion needed to keep the project going. The government's refusal even to comment on a possible collapse of Britain's biggest and most important building project is starting to look astonishing. Some may claim the tunnel should never have been built. But everybody knows that it cannot now be abandoned. It has the government's legislative sanction. So why pretend that the government has no interest in its completion?

The Japanese banks, who are in the tunnel up to their waists and have no intention of seeing the mud rise to their necks, cannot understand the obsession with the public sector staying at arms' length. In their country, a smooth partnership between business and industry is normal. But the British and French governments have been adamant that no public money will be forthcoming. Nor are they prepared to guarantee the tunnelling companies' debts. Foreign banks are thus wondering whether the return is commensurate with the risk they are being asked to underwrite.

When the banks joined the syndicate in 1987, interest rates and inflation were low, the economy was healthy, and the banking sector was awash with money to lend. Now oil-producing countries are on the brink of war, real interest rates are crippling Eurotunnel's cash flow, inflation has pushed costs above the initial estimates and bank capital ratios have been squeezed by bad debts. The Bank of England can try to persuade recalcitrant banks to pay up, but since none is British, there is a limit to the length of stick that can be waved.

A few people in the City are suggesting that the government underwrite bank lending to the tunnel companies. If Eurotunnel's loans were backed by government guarantee, the company would be able to raise money more cheaply, thus improving its cashflow and

reducing the risk of bankruptcy and full government bail out.

Such a guarantee is illegal under the Channel Tunnel Act. The essence of this project as a private venture is that when the going gets rough for those who finance and build it, then the going gets rough. Government backing would destroy the credibility of privatisation and signal to the contractors and their workforce that the old public sector gravy train was on the rails again. There is, at least as yet, no need for such capitulation.

The government could offer one confidence-building carrot. It could bring forward the announcement which it knows it will have to make one day, of support for the high-speed rail link from the tunnel to London. Arguments for doing so have been well rehearsed: that it produces other benefits to the British economy; that it would redress the balance between road and rail subsidy; that in every other sensible country in the world, the government sees it as its job to help with such infrastructure. Such a declaration would be both an admission of the "public" interest in this project being completed and a gesture of confidence that the government, which will take political credit on completion, will play a contingent part in its long-term success.

Eurotunnel may have to lower its sights on this round of funding, asking for only enough money to take it through to completion, with a refinancing then to cover the running costs. If that course fails, the banks could put the company into liquidation, but under the terms of the project would then risk losing the concession to operate the tunnel. The initial shareholders would lose their money but that is why risk capitalism is so called. Another company could step in and pick up the assets. The tunnel would still be completed, by the private sector. The only question now is which private sector.

## MORTGAGES AND MORALITY

According to Fleet Street folklore, Sir William Haley, editor of *The Times* from 1952 to 1966, was shocked to learn that many of his staff had bought their homes with the aid of mortgages. Disapproval of indebtedness only recently ceased to apply to mortgages. Even more recent is the assumption that home ownership, through mortgages, ought to be most people's goal. Only during the housing boom of the 1980s was it common for young people of uncertain prospects to mortgage themselves to the hilt. Britain once threw debtors into jail; now nearly half the population is imprisoned by debt itself. Statistics published yesterday by the Council of Mortgage Lenders show that a record 14,390 homes were repossessed in the first half of this year. Who is to blame?

Interest rates, and by extension the government, are the obvious culprits. Ministers squirm when accused of causing the ruin of many debtors who believed Tory propaganda and bought houses which they could not really afford. The prime minister herself spent much of a recent television interview expressing sympathy for the eight million mortgages and their families, and promising that interest rates would come down as soon as a fall was safe.

Yet most mortgagees, like others, are aware that there are sound economic reasons for high interest rates, and aware that present levels cannot be reduced both quickly and permanently without fuelling inflation. Few, if they are honest with themselves, took out mortgages because Tory ministers told them to.

Most expect interest rates to fall in time for the next election. Since the electorate has largely discounted this bonus, the Tories have little to lose by keeping rates high until then.

But if the government cannot be held directly responsible for the borrowers' distress, what about the lenders? The building societies, banks and associated estate agents are widely blamed for encouraging a Micawberish optimism among many impecunious borrowers, who gambled on spiralling property prices to save them from possible disaster. Many embarked on their rake's progress when interest rates were little more than half their present level, but few lenders bothered to remind them that these rates could also rise. Some even blame building societies for allowing borrowers in arrears to dig themselves deep into debt for many months, before foreclosing amid a falling housing market.

In due course most of those who are now struggling to pay for depreciating assets will find themselves envied by a new generation of aspirant property-owners. If only the Tory promise to revive the private rented sector had been kept, it would now make sense for many young people to bid their time by renting their homes and investing their savings for high returns. A nation of home-owners remains a worthy aim, but the burden of a mortgage should never be the only available choice.

A nation of landlords might be a better slogan for the 1990s, if the surplus housing which developers now find they cannot sell could be let at a profit, without raising the spectre of exploited tenants. The Tories have made several unsuccessful attempts to coax landlords back into the market, while preserving tenants' rights and continuing to subsidise mortgages. That path has reached a dead end. Deregulation is the only way forward.

## Delayed action on Fraser report

From the Chairman of Lornho plc

Sir, In its recent response to the report of the House of Commons Select Committee on Company Investigations (report, August 3), Government surprisingly ignored recommendation 24 — "that the Secretary of State should report within two months on the action taken by the various bodies to whom he has sent the House of Fraser report" — by declaring that it is for the bodies themselves to decide what action is appropriate and when it should be taken.

Yet nothing has happened since the Fraser report was delivered to the various bodies concerned, in some cases over two years ago.

The previous secretary of state told the select committee that DTI officials would act as a catalyst to ensure the "timely" consideration of the Fraser report by the regulatory bodies dealing with this matter. These bodies include the Bank of England, which is reviewing the licence held by Harrods Bank and the role played by the acquirer's merchant bankers in the takeover of House of Fraser five years ago; the Takeover Panel, and the Law Society.

Could it be that these catalytic DTI officials have again substituted procrastination for timeliness, or is it simply a case of the regulatory bodies acting as mute lackeys of an inactive executive?

While this continues, deception apparently pays: Government's protestations of its seriousness in combating fraud are suspect, and the credibility of self-regulation by the City in jeopardy.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD DU CANN, Chairman,  
Lornho plc,  
Chesapeake House,  
138 Chesapeake, EC2,  
August 13.

## NHS reforms

From Dr B. C. Keighley

Sir, Mrs Lucille Campey (August 10) makes a specious apology for general practice budget-holding when she points to the ability of budget-holders to refer patients where the doctor feels their interests would best be served.

There will indeed be two types of doctor in the future. There will be a minority who are sufficiently confident in their business skills to administer a budget of many hundreds of thousands of pounds at a time when hospitals are only feeling their way towards being able to cost treatments adequately.

The vast majority of doctors will be precluded by an understandable caution in having a budget set with inadequate information, by a realisation that medical skills and sophisticated management skills rarely go together and by the belief of many that medicine is best provided in practices which have far fewer patients than the 9,000 to 11,000 that the scheme demands.

Both parties in this dispute claim that their motivation is improvement in patient care. The British public must decide, and decide soon, which side it trusts to deliver that laudable aim.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN D. KEIGHLEY,  
The Clinic, Buchanan Street,  
Balfour, Glasgow.

## Irish issues

From Mr Michael Tuoham

Sir, I find the logic of Conu Cruise O'Brien's Unionist position article (July 31) less than fully convincing. If it was right for a Protestant minority in a pre-partition Ireland — 52 per cent of them in Ulster — to invoke force as a means of obtaining the separation of Ulster in a scheme never envisaged by the earlier home rule legislation in 1886 and 1893, why is it now thought to be wrong when a nationalist minority use the pressures of violence to attempt to redress the situation created by the original undemocratic surrender?

Perhaps the fact is that the tragic consequences of easy violence are rather more apparent to us today than they were in the early years of the century. Whatever the truth about this it is abundantly clear that populist notions of self-determination are a two-edged sword (God help India, the Soviet Union, Africa and Eastern Europe) and that all too often the consequences of such schemes — as with unhappy Ulster — are a far cry from anyone's aspirations.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL TATHAM,  
The Yellow House,  
Little Odell, Bedford.

## Revising assault law

From Professor Glanville Williams

Sir, Professor J. C. Smith's plea (August 6) for a new Offences against the Person Act, to replace the antiquated Victorian legislation, can be supported with very strong arguments.

The ground has already been prepared by a virtually unanimous report of the Criminal Law Revision Committee (of which he and I were members), confirmed by the recommendations of a code team of which Professor Smith was chairman, which were in turn accepted in substance by the Law Commission in part II of its draft code (Law Com. no. 177). A Bill to give broad effect to the recommendations should go through with minimal debate.

Offences against the person are the only important class of offences that has not been covered by modern legislation. A new

## Importance of spelling in daily life

From Mr K. A. Yeomans

Sir, Whilst the significance of correct spelling and formal grammatical construction are clearly perceived by those whose status in our society depends on conveying information by the written word, it is less obvious to the scholar who uses the written word to receive information in order to satisfy the enquiring mind that is often the precursor of a more creative occupation.

The statement by Mr Eggar, Minister of State at the Department of Education (report, August 10), that children with underachievement in both numeracy and literacy skills would be penalised by employers, if intended as indicating the general situation, is as much a criticism of those who manage our industries as it is a justification for an educational policy that seeks, by a scheme of examination, to filter out those of a specific ability for advancement through our educational system.

An ability to retain received information, understand its significance and to apply it creatively is not held in equal balance by any individual and in some cases there is evidence of a degree of mutual exclusivity.

Bad spelling which, as pointed out in your leading article (August 10), is the result of poor memory or even mild dyslexia, has frequently been noted as a weakness of many of the more creative engineers and scientists. Good A-level results are often the result of abilities that are not significant to higher studies in which analysis and understanding become more important and are indicated by poor correlation between A-level and final degree results in some subjects.

## Crisis in the Gulf

From Mr A. V. R. Smith

Sir, The BBC's excuse for cancellation of the epic film *Khartoum* on Sunday (report, August 13) — that its screening at this time would in some way increase the danger to British held captive in Iraq — is hardly credible. I suspect the real reason is that the so-called "British" Broadcasting Corporation has once again backed down to pressure from unrepresentative minority interests, in this case Muslim fanatics whose present-day idol, Saddam Hussein, is following in the footsteps of the 19th-century "mad Mahdi".

With most television output these days decidedly unpatriotic, the showing of *Khartoum* would have been a breath of fresh air. This is an entirely appropriate time to show such an excellent film. It reminds us that the confrontation between Western civilisation and Islamic revolution is nothing new, and that only a robust attitude in London and Washington can ever defeat the Muslim fanatics.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW V. R. SMITH  
(Director),  
The Western Goals Institute,  
62 Marsham Court,  
Westminster, SW1.

## Cyprus analogy

From Mr A. S. Fair

Sir, You carried two reports today (early editions, August 9). First: "The Turkish embargo on trade with Iraq is expected to cost Turkey an estimated \$3 billion per year." Second: "If Britain considers any military action it is unlikely to originate from bases in Cyprus as this could cause problems with Cyprus's friendly and lucrative relationship with the Arab world."

Cyprus has grown rich over the past 30 years from the presence of these British bases (which are sovereign British territory) funded by the UK taxpayer. If ever there were a scenario which called for the unrestricted use of these bases it is the present world crisis.

Yet apparently such use is to be inhibited out of delicate regard for

## Royal prayer book

From the Reverend Bernard T. Croft

Sir, At her 1923 wedding in Westminster Abbey to the Duke of York (later King George VI) the bride (now the Queen Mother) carried a prayer book given to her by the girls who had been confirmed with her at St John's Episcopal Church, Forfar.

When the time came for the teenager of Glamis to be presented to the Bishop (of St Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane) she refused the offer of a private confirmation at Glamis.

At the time of the 1938 empire exhibition in Bellahouston Park,

any system which by its methods of education and testing, or by opportunity of training in employment, gives preferential treatment to those of only particular specific talents will neglect to educate and give credit to intellectual potential in others whose contribution is just as important to our national economic success.

Yours faithfully,  
K. A. YEOMANS,  
306 Uxbridge Road,  
Rickmansworth,  
Hertfordshire,  
August 12.

From Mrs V. Bream

Sir, I fear that you may have done dyslexics and their teachers a disservice. Whilst the more relaxed attitude of the examination boards towards the genuinely dyslexic candidate has been welcomed we have not used it as an excuse to expect less of our pupils.

As we struggle to help the dyslexic pupil achieve a level of language skills commensurate with his intellect we must certainly do worry about grammar and spelling. A well-planned teaching programme will also include strategies for coping with "professional" words specific to each academic subject. Building a "bank" of such words requires research and the co-operation of one's teaching colleagues, but it can be done. Introducing these subject-specific words into the structured teaching required by the dyslexic is far more difficult and often requires great ingenuity.

Yours faithfully,  
V. BREAM,  
Queen's College,  
Taunton, Somerset,  
August 10.

the "lucrative relationship with the Arab world" of a Cyprus whose GNP is around three times that of Turkey — which has taken an appallingly hard and courageous decision from which it is "expected" to suffer consequences which it can afford far less.

What possible construction is anyone to place on this official British sensitivity towards a wealthy Cyprus's apprehensions over its trade, in times like these? I am, etc.,  
A. S. FAIR,  
The Grange,  
Chitterne,  
Warminster, Wiltshire.

From Mr Tansel Fikri

Sir, In your "Uniting for peace" leader (August 7), you say that "the world did not intervene in Turkey's invasion of Cyprus". There can be no comparison between Turkey's action in 1974 and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. This analogy of your leader is misguided and wholly inaccurate.

It is accepted by the British Government and the Council of Europe that Turkey exercised its legal right of intervention in Cyprus in accordance with article IV of the guarantee treaty of 1960. Turkey refrained from using her right of intervention in 1963 and refrained again when attacks on the Turkish Cypriots were renewed in 1967. Finally, when Greece invaded on July 16, 1974, and tried to annex the island, Turkey acted and established an area in northern Cyprus where Turkish Cypriots could live free from fear.

Turkey's intervention in Cyprus was a lawful act in discharge of her duties as a guarantor power. Failure to act would have resulted in the invasion and total annexation of the island by Greece. Thanks to their intervention Turkish Cypriots are free and independent in the north and indeed so are the Greek Cypriots in the southern two-thirds of the island.

Yours sincerely,  
TANSEL FIKRI (London representative, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus),  
28 Cockspur Street, SW1.

Glasgow, where the Episcopal Church had a chapel (All Hallows) that prayer-book, after being rebound by the King's Binder at Windsor, was sent to the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway for daily use in the exhibition chapel. I used it when doing duty there as a curate of the cathedral.

Where is it now? The present Provost of St Mary's tells me it is not to be found among the prayer books marked "All Hallows" in the cathedral vestry.

Yours sincerely,  
BERNARD T. CROFT,  
4 Freeman's Court,  
Water Lane, York,  
August 9.

enter into all serious crimes, not merely offences against the person.

I suggest that the Law Commission should be asked to draft both projected Bills, with the assistance of the code team. It is important that in drafting the Bills the commission should be empowered to incorporate such changes in its previous proposals as it thinks fit and the Bills when provisionally drafted should be made public, representations upon them being permitted.

The Bill on the mental element would need to create a redefined offence of dangerous driving (in place of the present reckless driving) on the lines recommended by the North committee and already accepted by the Government.

Yours faithfully,  
GLANVILLE WILLIAMS,  
Merrion Gate, Gazeley Lane,  
Cambridge.

## Anomalies over disabled and cars

From Mr Quentin Crewe

Sir, The Department of Transport are on the verge of revising the rules to do with the orange badge scheme for the disabled. The new rules will make abuse more difficult, which will be no bad thing considering the number of spray drivers one sees leaving out of cars displaying the badge, and also improving some of the benefits for genuine cases of disability.

I would like to suggest that the London boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster and part of Camden and the City of London should be persuaded or even compelled to join in the national scheme. At present they issue their own badges to their residents and workers in their areas and do not recognise the national badge. A disabled visitor from outside London is therefore unable to park in these boroughs without great difficulty. This seems to me to amount to discrimination.

Were it not for the inclusion of Camden, I would suspect that snobbery lay at the bottom of this. Perhaps it is just a dictatorial tendency.

Yours faithfully,  
QUENTIN CREWE,  
Le Grand Banc,  
04110 Opedette, France,  
August 6.

## Hospital chaplains

From the Vicar of St Stephen-on-the-Cliffs, Blackpool

Sir, The Wyre Health Authority in Lancashire has recently voted against the funding of a chaplaincy department at Blackpool Victoria Hospital. It is a statutory requirement on the health service to fund, from its own resources, "adequate provision" of chaplaincy work. Clear criteria are laid down by the Department of Health for the employment of both part-time and full-time chaplains.

It is Parliament which, in setting up the National Health Service, made provision for full-time chaplains from the Church of England. Chaplains are responsible as much for the care of staff as for patients. We seek to serve the whole community of the hospital in pastoral care.

Rotas of local parish priests are no answer. Valuable time is lost in emergencies as over-worked switchboard operators go through the list of clergy who may well be engaged in equally urgent calls within their parishes — nevertheless, we are always ready to answer a call for help. Provision of a full-time chaplain for the Blackpool Victoria represents a minor item on the budget.

Last Sunday I sent out a member of my staff to the hospital in answer to an emergency call at a time when we were engaged in the normal Sunday worship. He was able to minister to a girl whose baby had died and who was alone without husband or relatives. Unfortunately, he arrived at the hospital moments after the baby died. Had there been a whole-time chaplain present, the baby would have been baptised and a more effective ministry given.

Yours sincerely,  
A. D. AINSLEY,  
St Stephen's Vicarage,  
St Stephen's Avenue,  
Blackpool, Lancashire,  
August 3.

## Museum sponsorship

From the President of the Geologists' Association

Sir, In view of the political changes now being enacted in South Africa would this not be an appropriate time for the director and trustees of the Natural History Museum to reconsider their now anachronistic sponsorship guidelines, which specifically exclude South African firms?

It was the museum's current stand on this issue, that obliged the Geologists' Association, as a non-political organisation, to withdraw from the museum's recent Festival of the Earth.

Yours faithfully,  
BEVERLY HALSTEAD,  
President,  
The Geologists' Association,  
Burlington House,  
Piccadilly, W1,  
August 6.

## Adland's wrinklies

From Mrs Anne Thompson

Sir, Ms Scorch (Media, August 8) asserts that the over-55s are "less advertising-literate" and "less good at picking up television advertising messages". Could it be that, with 50-plus years' experience, we are more critical, less gullible than younger generations? Yours truly,  
ANNE THOMPSON,  
8 Woodway, Merrow,  
Guildford, Surrey,  
August 8.

From Mrs Barbara J. Baker

Sir, I suggest the advertising industry gives itself a swift kick where it hurts and recruits more knowledgeable interviewers.

Most of the wrinklies I know dislike being patronised by a collection of bored, insincere (and almost teenage) interviewers and insulting newspaper, magazine and TV ads.

Because we know the value of money we use our experience to shop, are more discerning and are not impulse buyers.

Yours etc.,  
BARBARA BAKER,  
40 Glenia Crescent,  
Foyers, Inverness,  
August 8.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
RICHMOND PARK  
August 14: Princess Alexandra, President of the British School at Rome, this afternoon visited the Rome Scholars 1980-1990 Exhibition at the Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7.  
Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.  
The Princess Royal celebrates her birthday today.

## Sir Basil Engholm, KCB

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Basil Engholm, KCB, will be held in Westminster Abbey at 6.15pm, on Tuesday, September 11, 1990. All are welcome to attend. Entrance will be via Dean's Yard and the Cloisters.

## Church news

**Church in Wales**  
The Revd Canon D Gareth Lewis, Minister of St David's Church, St David's, Carmarthen, died on August 10, 1990.

## Appointments in the Forces

**The Army**  
BRIEFING: 10.00am. REMOVAL: 10.30am.  
COLONELS: R.E. Blundell, 18.2.90; C.E. Crouch, 18.2.90.

## Appointment

Mr G.R. Waters to be Under Secretary (Lands) at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in succession to Mr J.A. Anderson with effect from August 20.

## Latest wills

Lady Anne Kemm, of Soberston, Hampshire, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir James E.C. Kemm, Chief of Fleet Support 1981-83, left estate valued at £45,608 net. She left £300 each to Countess Mountbatten House, and the Winchester Health Authority, for cancer research, £100 to the Guide Hut, Soberston Heath and £50 each to the Ladies Naval Luncheon Club and the Chatham Ladies Naval Association.  
Dr Ernest Felix Velden, of London N8, who escaped to London in 1939 before the German invasion of the Sudetenland and joined Times Food Products (later acquired by Borden), where he pioneered frozen Arctic Roll and Dairy Cream Sponge, and became known as "the father of the frozen confectionery industry", vice-president of Highgate Conservative Association and a founder member of the Conservative Friends of Israel, left estate valued at £215,823 net. He left £1,000 each to the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, and the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, and £500 each to the Association of Jewish Refugees and the Home and Wood Green Conservative Association.  
Mrs Margaret Mercie Wynne Williams, of London SW15, left estate valued at £628,569 net. She left effects and personal legacies totalling £4,000, £1,000 to the Saffers Wells Benevolent Fund and the residue to the National Trust.  
Mr William Wallace, of Dorchester, Surrey, late barrister and former Assistant Comptroller, HM Patent Office, left estate valued at £330,795 net.  
The Hon Doreen Maid, Lady Agnew, of West Hill, London

## Marriages

Mr G.C. Bloor and Miss M.B. Robertson. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 4, 1990, in King's College Chapel, London, of Gareth Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs Charles A. Bloor, of 6 Cheviot Close, Eastbourne, East Sussex, and Mary Blackadder, elder daughter of the Rev Charles and Mrs Robertson, of 10 Canongate, Edinburgh.  
The bride was attended by Miss Rebecca Cashman and Miss Margaret Robertson. Mr Mark Pudge was best man. The bride was given in marriage by her father.  
The service was conducted by the Rev Andrew Piper, the Rev Philip Chester, and the Rev Charles Robertson.  
The reception was held in the Great Hall, King's College, London, and the honeymoon was spent in France.  
Dr P. Sullivan and Miss S. Chalmers. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 4, 1990, at the Priory Church of St Bartholomew-the-Great, London, EC1, of Dr Peter Sullivan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Jerome Sullivan, of Lytham St Anne's, and Miss Susan Chalmers, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Chalmers, of Grange Park, London, N21. The Rev Canon Terence Phipps officiated.  
The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Penelope Chalmers, Katie Coles, Patrick Sullivan and Leila James.  
A reception was held at Guildhall.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr M.A.F. Bennett and Miss G.R. Fenwick. The engagement is announced between Miles Alexander Fordham, son of Mr Richard Bennett and Mrs Peter Campbell-Orde, of Bishops Park, Fulham, SW6, and Georgia Rosemary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Fenwick, of The Court House, Chipping Warden, Banbury.  
Mr M.C. Black and Miss K.S. Ervin. The engagement is announced between Michael Charles Black, only son of Mr A.B. Black, of Ringwood, Hampshire, and of Mrs J.M. Rawson, of Exmouth, Devon, and Katherine Sarah Ervin, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Ervin, of Preston, Rutland.  
Mr C.P. Burrows and Dr C.G. Alsop. The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of the late Mr Timothy Burrows, and of Mrs Catherine Burrows, of Heathfield, Sussex, and Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Alsop, of Kingston Langley, Wiltshire.  
Mr S.L. Burton and Miss K.L.L. Jellings. The engagement is announced between Simon Lindsay, younger son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Burton, of Haywards Heath, and Burren, and Lisken Louise, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Jellings, of Brighton.  
Mr J.D. Hall and Miss M.L. Cope. The engagement is announced between Julian David, son of Mr B.S. Hall, of Borden, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs L.E. Hall, of Hampstead, London, and Rachel Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.H. Cope, of Newick, East Sussex.  
Mr D.P.I. Hillier and Miss A.E.A. Price. The engagement is announced between David, second son of Mr D.W.J. Hillier, of Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey, and of Mrs Y.J. Hillier, of Borden, Strimlingham, Kent, and Adele, eldest daughter of Commander and Mrs A.R. Price, of Old Windsor, Berkshire.  
Mr P. Kessler and Miss D. Rose. The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Harry Kessler, of Southport, and Dinah, daughter of Susan and Michael Rose, of Highgate

## Lord Haslam

The life barony conferred upon Sir Robert Haslam has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Haslam, of Bolton in the County of Greater Manchester.

## OBITUARIES

## REAR-ADMIRAL SIR DAVID MARTIN

Rear-Admiral Sir David James Martin, former governor of New South Wales, died in Sydney on August 10 aged 57. He was born on April 15, 1933.

IN THE largely ceremonial office of a state governor in Australia, few men have had the impact that Sir David Martin achieved in his short 18 month term. Appointed in January 1989 to the viceregal position in New South Wales after a long career in the Royal Australian Navy, he was forced to leave the post early because of illness.

Within a few hours of his farewell ride through the streets of Sydney he was taken to hospital. Within three days he was dead, a victim of mesothelioma, a fatal form of chest cancer associated with prolonged exposure to asbestos. The tributes he received both at his farewell and on his death emphasised the personal touch he had brought to a job that has lost almost all of its power since the first appointee founded New South Wales 202 years ago. His own words at his farewell probably best summed up both the office and his style: "We had so much to do, so many people on the list we wanted to meet, so many coal mines, mental homes and sheltered workshops we wanted to go back to and so many people we wanted to bring to Government House."

David Martin's father, Commander Harold Martin, had been executive officer of the Australian cruiser *Perth*, and died when she was sunk in



the battle of the Java Sea in 1942. David Martin followed the family tradition by joining the Royal Australian Navy in 1947. He served in the cruiser *Sydney* during the Korean War from 1951 to 1952 and thereafter specialised in gunnery. He was in the Royal Navy destroyer *Battleaxe* during the Cyprus emergency, and he took part in the "cod wars" the fishing disputes with Iceland which, though they never became matters of gunsmoke, occasioned some fraught close manoeuvring and the odd bump and scrape. He continued his service in destroyers, and was Captain

(D) 3rd Destroyer Squadron, before going on to command the aircraft carrier *HMAS Melbourne*. His doctors believed that during those years he contracted the disease which eventually killed him as asbestos was commonly used as insulation and a fire retardant in the older ships. He twice had land appointments in Britain, first as a naval attaché at the Australian High Commission in 1964-65, and then at the Royal College of Defence Studies in 1980. His last post with the Australian navy was as flag officer, Naval Support Command. After becoming governor of

Australia's oldest and most populous state in 1989 he continued his no-nonsense style preferring to be accessible to all rather than use the trappings of office as protection.

Through his mother, he could trace his ancestors back to the first fleet of convicts that settled Australia in 1788 and to a marriage between a British army officer and a convict girl. Ironically the officer, Major George Johnston, was later to play a part in the removal and imprisonment of one of Sir David's predecessors, Governor Bligh of Mutiny fame. Martin was patron of the Fellowship of First Fleeters until his death.

Martin announced his early departure from office last May and specifically asked the New South Wales premier to make public his medical condition and advice about his common relationship with asbestos. He knew that more than 300 ex-servicemen had applied to the Australian government for invalid pensions because of mesothelioma or the related asbestosis disease, asbestosis.

For the last months of his life Martin was seldom able to go more than an hour without resorting to oxygen. Before his farewell ceremony on August 7, Martin asked the media to be tolerant if he started "puffing and panting" during his speech. It was the final act of courage for the sailor who became a governor.

Martin survived by his wife, Suzanne, son William, a lieutenant in the Australian navy, and two daughters, Sandy and Anna.

## BRIAN FOTHERGILL

Brian Arthur Fothergill, schoolmaster, historian and biographer, has died aged 69. He was born on April 5, 1921.

THE historian and biographer Brian Fothergill was among the most balanced of biographers of Catholic sympathies of recent years. In addition to his books, he had been a contributor to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and to the *New Catholic Encyclopedia*.

Brian Fothergill was educated at Wycliffe College and at King's College, London, where he read history. Not long after his graduation at the age of 22 he joined the Intelligence Corps, in which he served from 1944 until 1947. From his demobilisation until 1957 he taught at various schools — a job which he detested, and frequently referred to as the most unhappy time of his life. In 1958, on the publication of his first book, *Cardinal King*, he became a freelance writer. *Cardinal King*, dealing with the case with almost all Fothergill's books, with a character whose life had been obscured or distorted by historical circumstance, usually by the fact of having been overshadowed by a more romantic or important figure.

The subject here was the Scottish Cardinal Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, Duke of York, and brother of Bonnie Prince Charlie, who became a priest in 1747, and in 1761 Bishop of Frascati. Ruined by the French Revolution, he was granted a £4,000 pension by George III in 1800. Fothergill, building upon and greatly improving earlier work by H. M. Vaughan and A. Shield, cast new and sympathetic light on the hitherto neglected man who, from 1788



regarded himself as a king. The next book, *Nicholas Wiseman* (1963), was on Browning's "Bishop Bloxham". The Seville-born Nicholas Patrick Stephen Wiseman, who established the *Dublin Review* (1836) and then, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal (1850), created the religious furor which led to the passing of Lord Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act. This again much improved on the previous life (by D. Gwynn), and was particularly illuminating on Wiseman's relations with Newman.

Mrs Jordan: *Portrait of an Actress* (1965), about the Irish actress-mistress of the Duke of Clarence (later William IV) attracted the usual praise accorded to Fothergill's books, but was criticised in some quarters for its too lenient treatment of William IV's notorious dismissal by letter (1811) of the mother of so many of his children. The feminists of a slightly later era would have found this lapse

even harder to excuse. But the book, besides telling the story of its subject well — and far less superficially than it had been told by Jerrold and earlier biographers — was widely informative about a whole era.

Fothergill also wrote *Sir William Hamilton: Envoy Extraordinary* (1969), *Beckford of Fonthill* (1979) and *The Strawberry Hill Set: Horace Walpole and his Circle* (1983). The first was his most thorough-going rehabilitation of all. Taking a figure Sir William Hamilton, normally thought of simply as an absurd old cuckold, it showed him in fact to have been notable as an MP, soldier, diplomat, volcanologist, antiquary, art historian, musician and gardener — and shining only in what Fothergill called his "senile infatuation" (he was actually 61) for a woman 35 years his junior. But *Beckford* is perhaps Fothergill's masterpiece. It does not add very much to what is known about that important and eccentric reclusive author but it is undoubtedly the book of choice about him, being lucid and coherent in a manner entirely missed in the earlier biographies by J. W. Oliver and G. Chapman. Here as elsewhere Fothergill's research was meticulous, and his style clear and sensible.

A member of the Society of Antiquaries, he was also active in the Royal Society of Literature, to which he was elected in 1970; from 1977 he was a member of the council; he went on to become vice-president in 1986, and was then chairman from 1986-89. He won the Heinemann Award twice, in 1970 and 1981; for *Sir William Hamilton* and *Beckford of Fonthill* respectively.

## HEDLEY DONOVAN

Hedley Donovan, Editor-in-Chief of the *Time Incorporated* publishing empire from 1964 to 1979, died in New York aged 76 on August 13. He was born on May 24, 1914.

DESCRIBING himself as a man of "political independence with conservative leanings," Hedley Donovan oversaw an editorial policy shift in *Time Inc.* magazines from the orthodox Republican views of Henry Luce to a more independent stance. Initially a staunch advocate of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Vietnam policy, Donovan came to agree with the assessment of his correspondents in the field and his senior editors who had grown increasingly pessimistic that the war against the Vietcong could be won. A long time supporter of Richard Nixon, *Time* under Donovan's aegis in an editorial after the Watergate break in demanded the departure of the Californian from the White House. Donovan once observed that he had tried to make *Time* "more thoughtful and more fair-minded."

He personally directed the coverage of the two biggest stories of his years in charge, the Watergate scandal and the Vietnam war. In 1968 Alexei Kosygin selected Donovan for an interview, the first by the then Soviet premier for many years to a westerner, when the Russians judged the Vietnamese conflict had reached a critical juncture. This was despite of excerpts of the memoirs of Svelana, Stalin's daughter, having just been published in the US by *Life* magazine. Kosygin told him of Vietnam: "History will never forgive the US."

Donovan went on to serve from 1979-1980 as a senior, unsalaried personal adviser to President Jimmy Carter.

As *Time Incorporated's* top editor, Donovan presided over a concern which produced *Time*, *Life*, *Fortune*,

*Sports Illustrated*, and other magazines with a total circulation then of more than 12 million issues a week. During his tenure, the company also started up two magazines, *People* and *Money*. Donovan commanded an editorial staff of 1,400 people. In his autobiography, *Right Places, Right Times: 40 Years in Journalism* (1989), Donovan wrote: "I managed them — to the extent that such people can be managed at all." He was also author of *From Roosevelt to Reagan: A Reporter's Encounters with Nine Presidents* (1985).

After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1934, Donovan won a Rhodes scholarship in 1936 and studied history at Hertford College, Oxford. He began his professional career the next year as a reporter for the *Washington Post*, and later covered the State Department, Congress and the White House beat. He served in the US Navy during the second world war as an intelligence officer and rose to the rank of lieutenant-commander.

Donovan joined *Fortune* after the war and was its managing editor by 1953. In 1959 he was chosen by Luce to become editorial director of *Time* and, by implication, his "their apparent."



## CHARLES MARQUIS WARREN

Charles Marquis Warren, American writer and film scenarist has died in California at the age of 77.

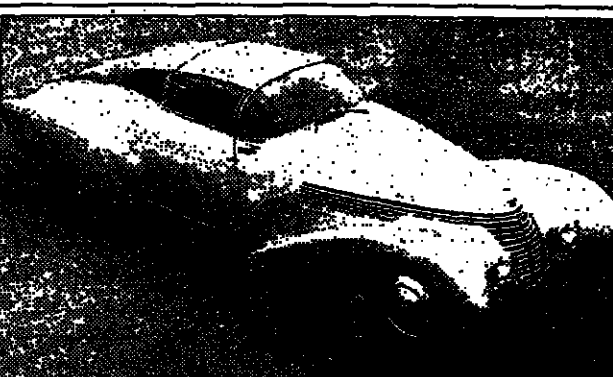
A PRODUCER and director who liked to consider himself the author of dramatic history rather than a teller of Western tales, Charles Marquis Warren nevertheless had a fascination with frontier lore which helped bring such series as *Gun Smoke*, *Rawhide* and *The Virginian* to television screens around the world.

Warren began his career by selling pulp fiction and became a regular contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post*. Three of his serials for *Post*, *Only the Valiant*, *Bugles for Soldiers* and *Valley of the Shadow* became best-selling novels, with the first named, about a cavalry officer in the Indian wars, being made into a film starring Gregory Peck in 1950.

Later, F. Scott Fitzgerald sent him to Hollywood to work on a screen treatment of his novel *Tender is the Night*. Shortly before, Fitzgerald had made Warren his godson in an

alcohol-tinged ceremony not long after they had first met.

When the second world war broke out, Warren joined the navy and was wounded by a Japanese grenade in the South Pacific in 1944. He received a Purple Heart and Bronze Star and five battle stars for bravery. After the war he returned to Hollywood as a writer and eventually a director. His credits in this capacity included *Street of Laredo*, *Springfield Rifle*, *Pony Express*, *Seven Angry Men*, *Flight to Tangier* and *Arrowhead*. Steeped in the tradition of the West, he was asked to create the classic TV series *Gun Smoke* and directed 26 episodes before returning to film-making. In 1959, he came back to television to create *Rawhide*, finding an unknown actor named Clint Eastwood to portray Rowdy Yates in those tales of sprawling cattle drives. Three years later he began what became the nine year saga of *The Virginian*, which starred James Drury as the mysterious man who forced his version of law and order on a Wyoming territory community in the 1890s.



The 1938 Hispano coupe created by André Dubonnet which will be auctioned on Monday in California

## Dubonnet's car will be toast of the auction

By JOHN SHAW

AN ABOUT turn by the French authorities has meant that a unique classic car will become one of the star lots at a prestigious international auction in California on Monday.

The streamlined Dubonnet Hispano "Xenia" coupe with a top speed of more than 125 mph was originally included in Christie's auction at Pebble Beach, Monterey. It was estimated to make £1-£1.4 million.

The firm's catalogue described the blue and grey vehicle as "a timeless classic." The French also thought so and refused to grant an export license "but now there has been a change of mind," said Mr Miles Morris, a member of Christie's car department in London.

"We are very pleased. It is the end of a cliff-hanging couple of months. The car is being flown out of there direct and will arrive tomorrow. It is a very flamboyant thing and we think this is just the venue for it. They love high style in America," he said.

The car, with coachwork by Saatchi & Saatchi, was designed by André Dubonnet whose grandfather originated the famous spirit. It was fascinated by cars and aircraft and was a first world war fighter pilot with five con-

## Birthdays today

Mr Robert Bolt, playwright, 66; Sir Charles Carter, former vice-chancellor, Lancaster University, 71; Mr Edmund Dell, former MP, 69; Dr Hans Feibusch, naval painter, 92; Sir Monty Finlayson, former chairman, British Steel Corporation, 78; Mr James Flecker, headmaster, Ardingly College, 51; Dame Wendy Hiller, actress, 78; Miss Rita Hunter, soprano, 57; Lord Ingrow, Lord Lieutenant of West Yorkshire, 73; the Hon Hugh Lawson, director-general, African Group for Sailors, 69; Mr Jack Lynch, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, 73; Sir Patrick Naime, former master, St Catherine's College, Oxford, 69; Sir Kenneth Newman, former Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police, 84; Major-General Kenneth Perkins, 64; Mr Oscar Peterson, jazz pianist, 65; Mr Justice Popplewell, 63; Professor Sir Leon Radzinsky, criminologist, 84; Lady Jean Rankin, former Woman of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 85; Air Marshal Sir John Severn, former Captain of The Queen's Flight, 65; Captain Richard Smyth, racehorse trainer, 37; Mr Justice Snyth, 58; the Hon William Waldegrave, MP, 44.

## Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Robert Blake, admiral, Bridgewater, Somerset, 1959; Jeremy Taylor, theologian, Cambridge, 1613; Napoleon, Corsica, 1769; Sir Walter Scott, Edinburgh, 1771; Thomas de Quincey, Manchester, 1785; Sir Henry Maine, jurist and historian, Roxburgh, 1822; Walter Crane, illustrator, Liverpool, 1845; James Keir Hardie, chairman of the Independent Labour Party 1893-1900, 1913-14, Lanark, 1856; Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, composer, London, 1875; Sir Peter Buck, Maori politician, Urenui, New Zealand, 1880; T.E. Lawrence, (Lawrence of Arabia), Trenzadoc, 1888.

## Horticulture

## Perennial atmosphere of summer

By ALAN TOOGOOD, HORTICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

HARDY perennials seem to convey the atmosphere of summer. A collection of the most popular, including border phloxes, has been artistically staged at the Royal Horticultural Society's summer flower show by Rougham Hall Nurseries, of Rougham, Suffolk. Phloxes are a speciality of Rougham Hall who are breeding new varieties which they hope will resist mildew, which has been a problem during this hot summer.

It seems strange to see an iris in flower during late summer, but the exhibit features a new tall bearded variety from America which has a second flush of blooms in August and September, the first being at the normal time in June. Named 'Cloudless Sunrise', the flowers are apricot and white.

The gladiolus is another flower that epitomises summer and a collection of new varieties from Russia is creating interest at the show. All raised by amateurs primarily for cut flowers, the blooms have been staged by Dr Andre Gromov and Tatiana Ardabekova, of Moscow, and include such attractive varieties as 'Amber Balut' (large-flowered amber and rose) and 'Viktor' (giant-flowered scarlet). It is hoped that Russian varieties, which have long spikes and last for a long period in water, will eventually be available in the UK.

Summer is the main season for heaths and heathers and a large collection from the new heather garden (which forms the national heather reference collection) at the RHS Garden, Wisley, Surrey, has been staged at the show. Some outstanding varieties include *Erica lusitanica* 'George Hunt', a not-too-hardy tree

heath with feathery yellow-green foliage, and the compact free-flowering *Erica vagans* 'Birch Glow' with deep pink flowers in profusion.

Ornamental grasses and similar plants are becoming increasingly popular and the colour range is surprising, from the brown sedges, through yellow and variegated kinds, to "blue" grasses and even some flushed with red or purple. Hoorcraft Plants, of Midmore Norton, Avon, are featuring a collection grouped according to colour. Particularly eye-catching is a grass from the North American plains (although not hardy in all parts of the UK) named *Andropogon scoparius* with grey foliage flushed with purple.

Among the more exotic plants are unusual subjects for conservatories, staged by Noel Kingsbury, of Frampton Cotterill, Avon. He is building up a collection of oleanders (*Nerium olander*), in a wide range of colours, originating mainly from France and Italy. Some varieties are on display, including primrose-yellow 'Marie Gambetta' and the compact bright pink 'Papa Gambetta'.

Blueberries are becoming popular as container plants on patios. A collection of early to late varieties has been staged by James Trehan and Son, of Hampreston, Dorset, including one especially recommended for tubs named 'Bluetta'. The plants are attractive over three seasons: in spring when they sport white flowers, during summer when in fruit and in autumn when their foliage takes on brilliant tints. Their main requirements are lime-free soil and steady moisture.

There are several com-

The show, in the New Horticultural Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, Central London, is open today from 10 am to 5 pm.







## When all the news that fits is fitting

**M**omentous events play to the strengths of television's all-news channels. This past fortnight those hungry for news and/or reassurance have been seen scurrying around in search of the office, or cabled and satellite home, that can bring them CNN or Sky News. That the rate of in-built repetition is extremely high matters little. Against that stands the powerful advantage of swiftly registering developments without the scheduling blockages that afflict more variegated channels.

The contrast with everyday CNN or Sky is stark. Most months, most years, news channels spend hours furiously reading water, giving spurious urgency to what is often of little account. That is why few regard news as a primary dish-driver for satellite, or a major spur to the spread of cable. The chief selling points for added television remain the film channel, supported by sport and low-threshold entertainment, with news bringing up the rear. That is why BSB had some logic on its side when it decided not to compete head-on with the already up-and-running Sky News, but to offer instead, through its Now Channel, a softer magazine mix, for "living". Yet in the context of a complex news story set to run and run, BSB's preference must lead, temporarily at least, to some discomfort.

With cable and satellite still in its infancy in Britain, most of us are used to the terrestrial channels for television news and commentary. Their weekend provision is particularly thin. Whereas the press yearly increases the poundage of available weekend paper, television sticks to its tradition of the weekend as "time out". News bulletins are short and difficult to find, taking second place in scheduling niceties to fancy and fiction. If the crisis deepens, these priorities will need to be revised.

On weekdays the pattern is much improved. Channel-hopping evening viewers can find satisfaction more or less around the clock: only the hour between eight and nine remains unpunctured. Daytime is more briskly served, although space was cleared for President Bush's television address. Terrestrial channels can usually make space for what is well-advertised in advance; it is more difficult to put the schedules on stand-by for the unpredictabilities of the Cairo summit, still more for the moods of President Saddam. It is left to Ceefax and Oracle to try to fill the gap.

As it is summer, the heavy single-shot artillery of terrestrial television is on

holiday maintenance, and difficult to muster. Thames's *This Week* offered a hurried piece that did show the foreign secretary at more than sound-bite length. On the BBC side, *Panorama* has yet to open its account. The argument for hearing from *Panorama* or *This Week* is twofold. They offer a particular opportunity for oblique comment and context, and — by virtue of placing — can reach the *Channel 4 News*. The BBC has recognised the point, and is planning a year-round *Panorama*, bank holidays apart. But the new policy has to wait, it seems, until next month.

Even with *Panorama* and *This Week* firing on all cylinders, it is rare for television to allow the type of informed assessment that is provided by the quality press. The well-argued reading of a Concorde crash, or a Robert Fisk, is no longer television's style. Television's preferred way is to keep opinion at a distance for fear of becoming contentious. The new clauses on impartiality threatened for the Broadcasting Bill are intended to pin television further into an adolescent corner. Given that the public looks first to television for news and information, the policy seems peculiarly short-sighted. A full range of grown-up argument is what television badly needs.

Considerations of this sort probably feature in the decision of Ian Hargreaves to choose the job of deputy editor of the *Financial Times* in preference to his current job as director of news and current affairs at the BBC. The transfer says much about the relative standing of the press and broadcast media. Many frontline BBC editors say they will miss the steadiness of Mr Hargreaves's support. Although dour in manner and sparing with jokes, he was beginning to chart a straight and easy-to-read course through the swirl of BBC doctrinal mist.

**T**hose most out on a limb during the occupation of Kuwait may be the satirists who last week launched *Drop the Dead Donkey* on Channel 4. Good television newsroom jokes included a swear-box for anyone chancing a bar or two from "Nessun Dorma", a telephonic pest of an insurance salesman and a rogue reporter bent on rigging the evidence: overall, a sparky debut. But the Iraqi jokes hit the funny bone less surely. The show stresses topicality, and is recorded on transmission day. It will be hard, therefore, to stand aside from references to the Gulf. But if and when the number of British casualties mounts it will be harder still to raise a laugh.

### BROADCAST

Brian Wenham

## Sue Lawley I'm not

Is it possible to learn how to be a television presenter in a day? Rosie Millard found out



Role model: but Sue Lawley need not start worrying just yet

his tasks — arranging fruit bowls and replenishing lavatory rolls.

The rest of morning was spent learning such tidbits of valuable information as the one provided by Colin Cobb, the other promised presenter: "The best Open University in the world is in the corner of your room." We were also told to write a list of the ten things we were best at doing. I glanced over at what one of my colleagues was grimly writing on her list: 1 Shopping; 2 Cleaning; 3 Ironing husband's shirts; 4 Bossing people around. Once the lists were finished, Mr Cobb said we could forget about them, as they did not matter much anyway.

Over lunch — a processed cheese sandwich, chocolate bar, strawberry

mousse and a packet of crisps — I spoke to Bob Ali, SAV's managing director. He said that in his opinion, all jobs in television were "up to the individual to get", and admitted that courses such as this were not actually all that useful. He also said that none of the students on the SAV one-day course had yet got a job as a television presenter — a fact somewhat at odds with the claim in its one-day course brochure: "Some students have already started out on their television careers. You could be next!" Had I spent £150 to learn this?

We waited for the live programme sequence we were to present, but to no avail. The eight-hour course allowed each student just four minutes in front of a camera reading a weather report

or news bulletin. Only about 90 seconds of superficial commentary from the instructors was then forthcoming. No tips on pronunciation, breathing and bearing were on offer.

A very smooth-looking man described in the brochure as being "from TV news" gave us a news quiz. We were given one question each: Minc was, "What does BSE stand for?" Another student was asked the capital of Albania.

The video of my efforts never materialised: Mr Ali admitted over lunch that SAV never gave out videos because the standard of some of the participants was so bad he feared for the good name of the company should the tapes be circulated.

The sandwich left my mouth so dry I wished I had taken Mr Cobb's advice and used some lip salve ("to counter-act studio nerves"). Indeed, lip salve is unlikely to be enough for anyone following Mr Cobb's further advice that one should turn up for a screen test with pink hair. "This is what an editor will look for," he said.

Meanwhile, the SAV staff kept referring to the two-day course — clearly a better animal altogether. Mr Ali said many students of the two-day course had been hired as television presenters, both here and overseas.

For a mere £325, you are promised in a different brochure all the above "training", plus a proper show reel to take away. As bait, we were shown the work of previous students. These were disgraceful: rambling interviews, badly lit "sets".

Generally, in a technically driven industry such as television, the opportunities for making money out of those not in the know are many, lucrative and easily seized. All you need, it seems, is an eye-catching advertisement which promises the path to that "glamorous and exciting world" of life on the small screen.

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● The author is a researcher on Granada Television's *This Morning*, and a former radio reporter.

Jean Carlos Gumucio in Dubai on the restrictions surrounding coverage of the Gulf conflict

## Old movie, new words

IF A shooting war breaks out in the Gulf the western world will probably be condemned to uniform and quite boring glimpses of the conflict as it develops.

Press access to the Iraqi side is out of the question for the majority of western correspondents. And the array of countries Iraq would have to confront are not welcoming journalists either.

Unless you are already inside Kuwait, chances are that you will not see much in the event of a war. And if you are, your material will not get out, because communications

were cut early on.

Barring improbable changes, many veteran war reporters may soon find themselves in the unglamorous position of reporting a conflict without hearing a shot fired. Even without hostilities, the closest a journalist can get to military activity are the airports and hotels of the Gulf, or, if you are lucky, pre-arranged pool visits to British and American warships, none of which are likely to allow

reporters into combat.

Adding to these limitations are the anachronistic regulations being applied by several Gulf states. Saudi Arabia, for instance, has rarely welcomed reporters even in peacetime. Other Gulf states are slightly more flexible, but this is no relief for a journalist seeking to move around freely.

Some of the rules are puzzling. The Ministry of Information in Dubai, for example, forbids television

journalists saying where they are. Thus, as BBC and ITN viewers will know, "in the Gulf" has become the standard sign-off for television reporters.

Some journalists have set up listening posts in Cyprus, nearly 1,000 miles from the frontlines, and are signing off "from the Middle East".

In Dubai, the main media centre, television material is censored but no official has yet objected to newspaper

usage of the deadline.

Television crews are using private chartered aircraft — at astronomical cost — and are often intercepted by edgy American pilots. The threat of suicide attacks against American targets is being taken seriously.

If the shooting starts, this war promises to be little more than a rerun of old television images and a deluge of videography. Accompanied, of course, by considerably more dramatic prose, probably written in an air-conditioned hotel room "in the Gulf".

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## MEDIA

# Big dreams mean thinking small

The notion of a "quality tabloid" is a contradiction in terms for most newspaper readers throughout the British Isles. After all, tabloids have long been synonymous in the public mind with bare-breasted Page Three girls, unsavoury news-gathering methods and screaming headlines for trivial, jingoistic and simplistic, if not misleading, stories. "Quality" was to be found only between the pages of small-headed broadsheets covering the serious news and views of the day.

But for *The Sunday Correspondent*, which last week won financial backing from its shareholders to relaunch as Britain's first quality tabloid, the world of British newspapers is not much more than a confusion of form and content based solely on tradition. Continental Europeans have crossed the British boundaries. Nobody could possibly confuse *Le Monde*, the French tabloid, with even the most upmarket of British tabloids: it is more austere than any broadsheet on offer in this country, with its minute headlines and long, complex, intellectual prose. The demure *Le Monde* uses even black and white photographs sparingly.

Other Continental tabloids are more adventurous, but in no way does the design or content of Spain's *El Pais*, Italy's *la Repubblica* or France's *Libération* define them as tabloid in the British connotation of the word.

Quality tabloids may be a fact of life in the rest of Europe, but can they be exported here? Most editors and advertising executives say yes, in principle, pointing to the precedent set by new tabloid sections in Saturday editions of *The Times* and *The Guardian*, as well as *The Independent* on Sunday — but only with a "superb product" and a herculean marketing effort to break the link in readers' minds between tabloid pages and downmarket copy.

The *Correspondent*, knowing the challenge ahead in persuading its readers — and it must gain hundreds of thousands if it is to survive — that a switch to tabloid format does

What is a quality tabloid, and can

*The Sunday Correspondent* become one?

Melinda Wittstock reports

not by definition mean an inexorable slide downmarket, has now taken to saying it will be "a quality newspaper in compact format", exactly how the *Daily Mail* referred to itself at its 1972 tabloid relaunch.

The pundits believe that no matter what it calls itself, it will be content, not form, that determines whether the *Correspondent* significantly increases its 155,000 circulation.

**'A tabloid Correspondent is going to be a wolf in wolf's clothing'**

"Just changing the design is not going to help. It has to be a much better paper," said Mike McNay, design editor of *The Guardian*, which two years ago contemplated a move to tabloid as part of its redesign. "If the *Correspondent* fails as a tabloid, it won't prove anything. But if *The Guardian* or *The Times* failed in a similar venture, it would."

John Parris, the head of media at Saatchi & Saatchi, said: "A quality tabloid may be a big deal to admen and journalists, but for the consumer, size is no more than packaging. If the *Correspondent* fails, it will not be because of a tabloid format, but because its content is not significantly better than anything else on offer."

The editors and management of the *Correspondent* are wary of publicly discussing changes in content or committing themselves to a niche, upmarket or middle-market, until a new editor is chosen.

Peter Cole, the editor, who was asked last week to resign by the paper's shareholders, had presided over tabloid dummy issues that put it firmly in the quality camp, with small headlines, restrained typography, long feature articles and little colour.

But Robert Maxwell, the proprietor of the *Mirror* group, who has come in as a new investor, caused a great deal of consternation among the *Correspondent* staff last week when he said the paper would move out of the overcrowded and highly competitive "heavy" market to compete with the middle-market *Mail on Sunday*.

Nick Shott, the *Correspondent's* chief executive, aimed for a compromise. "I would like to quality Mr Maxwell's statement without contradicting it," he said. "It is not a desertion of the quality market. There is a great deal of overlap between the middle and the quality market." He added that 18 per cent of *Correspondent* readers also buy the *Mail on Sunday*. "By going tabloid it is likely that we will have an appeal to those who read the *Mail on Sunday*."

Whatever the seeming confusion over editorial direction, the *Correspondent* knows it must stand out in the crowd with a distinctive new voice and look.

Many experts in the industry and, indeed, readers, believe there is room for something revolutionary — a crisp, uncluttered layout with long, magazine-style features running on three or four consecutive tabloid pages, or a front page taken up with one photograph and a few coverlines, for example.

Others suggest there is little alternative but the tried and tested. "The *Correspondent* is going to go straight for our throat," said Stewart Stevens, editor of the *Mail on Sunday*. "It is hard to imagine they will do anything else. They say they will be different from us but they will be exactly like us. The quality bit is a marketing ruse; readers will see through it."

However, the *Mail on Sunday* was quick last weekend to assert itself, in an editorial, as "Britain's top quality tabloid



newspaper... That is why it is read by Britain's Top People. And that's official. The paper then went on to point out that it has more AB readers than any quality broadsheet. "As for *The Sunday Correspondent*," it continued, "we have three times as many ABs as they have readers."

But then again, the *News of the World* and *The Sun*, by virtue of their massive circulations, have more AB readers than any paper.

Not one advertising executive, marketing guru, publishing analyst or editor (other than Mr Steven and Nick Gordon, the editor of *You* magazine) could be found who would categorise either the *Mail on Sunday* or the *Daily Mail* as "quality" tabloids.

"Both papers are full of titillating and dreadful human interest stories, but clever marketing has done a lot to make the public perceive them as quality tabloids," Mr Parris said. "Nobody buys them for the same reason they buy the *Observer* or *The Sunday Times*."

"During the 1970s, we overcame the downmarket perception with ads in which a sophisticated and beautiful woman sat reading the *Daily Mail* in an elegant room with coffee, croissants and daffodils. The ad said: 'Verber

every February. Cowes every August and the *Daily Mail* every day'." he said. There is little support among advertising executives for the thesis that the middle section of the Sunday market is more expandable than the upper echelons. "The *Mail on Sunday* and the *Sunday Express* are not softer targets than the four other qualities," Mr Parris said.

Rupert Howell, the managing director of Howell Henry Chaldecott Lury, the advertising agency handling the *Correspondent* relaunch, said: "Only papers at the very top end of the market should feel threatened; the *Correspondent* will take readers away from all the broadsheets."

But will it? "I believe there just isn't room for the *Correspondent*," Mr Parris said. "They could print it on green paper and it still wouldn't work. I'd like to think they can prove me wrong, but I don't know what they could do that is not being done by another paper already."

The paid-for wisdom suggests otherwise. "It has always tried to be different, but as a broadsheet it was misunderstood," Mr Howell said. "It was a wolf in sheep's clothing. Now, as a tabloid, it's going to be a wolf in wolf's clothing. It will be a lively, provocative and challenging read."



Worlds apart: quality tabloids such as *la Repubblica*, *El Pais* and *Le Monde* are a fact of life in the rest of Europe, but British readers associate the format with bare breasts, screaming headlines and trivia.

## Curtains for closed shop?

Threat to Equity job contracts

The new employment bill, which is expected to become law in October, is worrying actors and their employers. The bill will make it unlawful for employers to refuse any actor a job solely because he or she is not a member of Equity, the profession's union. Such restrictions are said to be a "pre-entry closed shop". Peter Ploovier, the general secretary of Equity, believes present casting agreements are not closed shops and tried to calm members' fears in last month's issue of *Equity Journal*. However, many large employers have already modified their agreements specifically to remove "Equity-only" clauses.

Diane Benjamin, the contract manager at the Royal National Theatre, says: "We now state that engagement would not be offered to artists without 30 weeks' professional experience." Full Equity membership is deemed to constitute the relevant experience. The Independent Programme Producers Association is discussing similar changes with Equity.

This is not the first time that Equity has come under scrutiny. In 1973, the Commission on Industrial Relations said that "without a closed shop in the entertainment industry the casting agreements could not be maintained". In April this year, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission reported that the agreements are restrictive. However, because of the unusual nature of the job — many actors are unemployed for long periods — it was felt Equity was not operating against the public interest.

Although a decision on reworded contracts will probably have to be made at industrial tribunals, Genista McIntosh, the associate producer of the Royal Shakespeare Company, warns: "It would be virtually impossible to demonstrate in court that an actor was refused a job solely because he or she was not an Equity member."

SUSAN MOORE

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# Memsahib of the Bhutto dynasty

Begum Nusrat Bhutto has seen a husband hanged and a son poisoned. Her daughter Benazir, sacked as the prime minister of Pakistan nine days ago, faces an uncertain future. Begum Bhutto admits to great fears for her. "They will try to break her down," she says. Her granddaughter, the only child of her dead son Shahnawaz, is lost to her — believed to be in America with her fugitive mother (who was accused of poisoning Shahnawaz, and jumped French bail). Her other son, Murtaza, is in exile in Syria, having been wanted in Pakistan in connection with terrorist offences.

Begum Bhutto, formerly First Minister in her daughter's government, and still the chairman of the Pakistan People's party (PPP), says that she is in London now for an appointment with her doctor (she has had cancer, and still needs eight-monthly check-ups), and that she will return to Pakistan when they announce the elections. She is staying with her younger daughter Sanam, a Kensington housewife: life just off Hyde Park must seem preferable to the Pakistani politics which have already half-devastated her family and forced her into solitary confinement for months following her husband's death.

Not so: for the Bhuttos, there is no distinction between the personal and political. Begum Bhutto never had any doubts about becoming more politically active following Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's death. "We had to clear my husband's name," she says. "And how do you clear his name? If he was a murderer nobody would have voted for us. We had to fight, to show the world, to show the masses."

Begum Bhutto talks about the masses a lot. The Bhuttos, as far as she is concerned, are born to rule: she pools-pools any suggestion that Benazir might stand down, if that were requested as a condition of democratic election. "We are political people. It's not just this generation. The last four or five generations we are in politics. You have a family there since 17-something. How can we give up? We have our own constituency, in our village."

She almost enjoyed her first couple of days in jail, before she was put in solitary confinement. "The other women would look after me; they said 'I will make you good tea, Begum memsahib'."

**As her daughter fights for her political life, Begum Bhutto tells Geraldine Bedell of a family born to rule**

Political events are interpreted very personally. There was a "really horrible" foreign minister in her husband's government who prevented her from accepting an award from the British Red Cross for her work running the Pakistani Red Crescent (its Muslim equivalent). During the 1988 elections, "one of my friends who knew ladies whose husbands were in the army brought me photocopies of papers which showed they were trying to rig elections. They have tried since 1988 not to let us into government, but the masses were with us."

**'We are political people. It's not just this generation. The last four or five generations we are in politics. How can we give up?'**

The personal animus reaches a peak whenever she discusses Shahnawaz's death. "Zia [the late President Zia ul-Haq, who ruled Pakistan at the time of Ali Bhutto's hanging] put up the money for his wife's bail, he got them false passports, and the best lawyer in town. We couldn't afford the best lawyer."

Begum Bhutto talks about her sons as if they were characters in history. "The Bhutto brothers married Afghan girls," she says sorrowfully. "They had gone to Kabul, and they found these two girls on the street, and they just got married to them." If you have a sense of yourself as a historical character, it may make death in

the family easier to take, but Afghan wives, it seems, are well-nigh impossible to accept.

Against this feudal background, the accusations of nepotism that have been levelled against the Bhutto government are faintly comical. Begum Bhutto, who tends to ramble whenever she is asked a direct political question, justifies the inclusion of Benazir's father-in-law in the government thus: "He was always in politics. He's lost a lot; he had banks which we nationalised, insurance companies. It wasn't that they had nothing. He was head of some Baluchi tribe."

There are further allegations of corruption, particularly directed at Benazir's husband, Asif Ali Zardari. Begum Bhutto sees these, as she sees all opposition, as a personal attack on her and her dynasty. "If they had said the same thing against Benazir or me it wouldn't have stuck, because the masses know us. He was an enemy not known." Benazir Bhutto's marriage was arranged by her mother, because Benazir's position was felt to make a love match impossible. Begum Bhutto made her son-in-law's position quite plain to him. "On the first day after we had the election I had a nice talk with him. I said, you know we are a political family, and he said he would never do anything."

A much more important accusation is probably that the government did nothing, passing almost no legislation. "No, we did lots of legislation. What did they do? 'We did a lot on economics.' Begum Bhutto then cites one tax measure designed to encourage foreign investment, and digresses into the alleged involvement of General Zia in heroin trading, concluding: "I am not very sure what they all were, but we had a lot of legislation. Definitely."

They did not, however, repeal the notorious Hudood Ordinance (despite an election promise to do so), which lays the onus of proof on a woman who is raped, or accused of adultery — such proof to be furnished by the testimony of four adult male witnesses. Begum Bhutto blames the senate, "still full of Zia's men", and Zia's allegation of prime ministerial powers to the president. But the ordinance, with its underlying assumption that all sex is seduc-



Mother of the "royal family": Begum Nusrat Bhutto: intensely sophisticated, elegant — and inhabiting a different world

tion by women, surely affects all aspects of women's lives? Begum Bhutto chooses to misunderstand the question.

The Bhuttos look aristocratic; they have wonderful cheekbones and long, expressive hands. Begum Bhutto is beautifully made up, dripping with gold, with perfectly shaped eyebrows and pale pink lips. She has lived in America, London, Paris, Syria and is intensely sophisticated, elegant. She does, indeed,

inhabit a different world from the mass of us: during our conversation a bejewelled Pakistani friend arrived, hot-foot from a tea-party with some Kuwaiti princesses.

Sanam, the second, Harvard educated, Bhutto daughter, dashes about the flat in latest-style leggings and white top. The atmosphere is a disconcerting mixture of trendy London, international jet-set and feudal village life. There is no question of giving up any part of this; Begum Bhutto,

with a chilling conviction, knows that the PPP is the Bhuttos, and the Bhuttos were born to run Pakistan. (She recounts how one of Benazir's suitors wanted her to give up politics, laughing uproariously but without warmth; she tells grandly of how she told the PPP that she wanted Benazir to take over her father's role; "they accepted," she says graciously.)

Begum Bhutto still has work to do, and is not about to start feeling

sentimental about her grandchildren — one in Syria, one in London, two with another on the way in Pakistan, and one somewhere in America. She will reclaim the one in America in time: "I feel when she is a teenager — 13 or 14 — she is not a nobody's daughter; she must be hearing about the Bhuttos — won't she want to find her family? I am sure one day she will come to us." If she has any sense she will stay where she is.

## The reality of the nightmare

How can parents keep 'stranger danger' in perspective and anxiety under control?

AS CHILDREN we were terrified that if we put a foot wrong the bogeyman would snatch us away in the night. As adults we try to teach our own children that such fears are silly and irrational. Is this why the disappearance of a seven-year-old from her bed aroused so much parental anxiety?

We will not know what happened to Gemma Lawrence for some time, but the abduction of children is rare and, of the 140 who were forcibly removed last year, most were taken by parents who had lost the custody battle. Despite the catchy phrase "stranger danger", those who work with abused children point out that the abusers are much more likely to be well known to the victims.

Murder is also rare, despite the

headlines it commands. According to government statistics, 33 children died as a result of homicide last year (1989) in England and Wales. The toll from the roads is much more deadly, taking a child's life every day of the year. Yet it is the fear of assault by a stranger that keeps parents awake at night. Dr Clive Eastman, a clinical psychologist in Birmingham, says: "What happened to this child taps into the worst fears a parent can have. The bedroom is regarded as a safe place, and parents would feel that children sleeping near them were particularly safe."

So is there a need for all us to lock, literally and metaphorically, our doors and windows? Or do we risk turning our children and ourselves into neurotics who are



Sight every parent dreads: a sombre search across a meadow

unable to cope with the pressures of modern life?

Dr Sula Wolff, a child psychologist and author of books and papers on children under stress, says that 25 years ago, she regarded those who warned of "stranger danger" as being rather neurotic. Now she thinks it is good sense to teach children to take care in their dealings with the outside world.

"They should be taught a set of rules, but it should be like road drill. I think it is important not to

make your anxiety too manifest, not to be too explicit about the risks. For a young child, the thought that someone might separate them from their parents is quite frightening enough without spelling out what might happen to them after that. Otherwise you can raise their anxiety levels, rob them of trust in adults, and give them some rather curious ideas.

"Part of the reason we get so upset is because we imagine the suffering of a terrified child." Luckily children do not share

the adult fear of waking up to find a malicious stranger in the room. "They are not able to weigh up the probabilities of something happening, as an adult can. They are more likely to be afraid of animals like dogs and spiders. Although fear of the dark is common in children, it is often linked with fear of separation from parents."

Dr David Warden, a psychologist at the University of Strathclyde, is part of a team who are evaluating the efficacy of child safety programmes. He emphasises that the responsibility to identify a potential assailant cannot be left to the child alone. No matter how intelligent the child, he or she does not see the world through spectral adult eyes.

"Children live very much in the present. They can't foresee someone's actions, or judge their intentions, certainly not at primary school age. They have a very weak understanding of motives, they simply take someone at face value. "The concept of stranger danger is difficult, because it clashes with the social constraints on children to be polite to adults. Research suggests that children don't really know what a stranger is. They feel that once someone tells his name, he ceases to be a stranger."

He adds: "I think that all you can do to allay a parent's fears is to

emphasise how unlikely it is that these things will happen to their children."

Dr John Dawson is the project director of *Living With Risk*, a report commissioned by the British Medical Association (Penguin, £5.99). "We seem to have got the risk of children being snatched and harmed totally out of proportion," he says. "Your child is at immensely greater risk of being killed or injured as a pedestrian than being snatched and abused. In 1987 more than 40,000 children aged 14 or under were injured in road traffic accidents. Three out of five children attending hospital after an accident are found to have been injured while at, or on their way to school, or while playing outside their homes."

However, he adds: "I think we should teach children that we don't live in a totally safe society, and that if someone tries to take them away they should scream at the top of their voices. There is also a lot to be said for safety in numbers. It is very difficult for anyone to try to snatch a child who is with another child and unknown for it to happen when three children are together."

Dr Dawson feels parents must give children enough private space so that, in the event of an argument, they don't feel the need to walk out of the home. As he points out, runaways are particularly susceptible to the blandishments of the stranger or the family "friend".

ANN KENT

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### Breath of fresh air

CYCLISTS are becoming better equipped to deal with the toxic fumes which assault them on every street corner. Many have been wearing respiratory masks for some time, but the Respro, which will be widely available from September, has been designed for cyclists and motorcyclists. Its design has already won the BP/NatWest Award for Technology. It is a soft-form mask, contoured to fit the face effectively, and incorporates a cloth inlet filter with activated charcoal and exhalation valves which are designed to sustain the optimum flow of air even during physical exertion. The synthetic material, available in various fluorescent colours, has been chosen for its hypo-allergenic properties. The filter is renewable, and probably needs to be changed every two months, and the Respro is washable. It will cost £18.99 from sports and specialist shops. For local stockists, or mail order details, telephone Renaissance Design on 071-587 3663.

### Melt down

NOT everyone was happy about the opening of Cadbury World yesterday at the chocolate company's factory site in Bourneville, Birmingham. "The chocolate experience" sounds like loads of sticky fun, with its trip down memory lane to Old Bourneville and a look at how some of

### & BRIEFLY

Cadbury's advertisements — as well as the chocolates themselves — are made. But some residents of the quiet, Quaker-founded community have expressed opposition, fearing their secluded streets will be turned into a circus of screaming children and tourist coaches. Cadbury insists that its exhibition is educational, as well as a great sales opportunity — and all done in "the best possible taste". Only time will tell. The exhibition is open from 10am to 5.30pm weekdays and from noon to 6pm on Sundays and costs £3.75 for adults and £2.75 for children. A chocolate and gift shop has been set up, but unfortunately does not allow visitors the opportunity to purchase the cut-price "seconds" and mis-shaped chocolates available to Cadbury staff at the company shop elsewhere on the site.

### Kitted out

THE latest Clothkits catalogue for autumn/winter shows that the company which started out primarily producing clothes in kit form to sew yourself has moved more and more into ready-to-wear. Now kits are in the minority, and knitwear and ready-made garments increasingly strong. There are also 16 shops around the country, with more opening at regular intervals, where the clothes can be bought off-the-peg. The size range has also been

increased, with some styles now available in size 18. To give an indication of the new value, a pure wool, hand-washable textured sweater long enough to double as a mini-dress costs £29.95. For a free catalogue write to Clothkits, 24 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2LB or telephone 0273 477111.

### Screen play

AS CHILDREN are going to watch videos anyway, the reasoning goes, they might as well watch those which are mildly educational or at least entertainment suited to their age. Concerned parents are supposed to point their square-eyed offspring towards the "Kids Recommended Viewing" selection in Blockbuster Video Stores around the country from this month. Labelled with a yellow and blue seal for easy identification, these videos include old favourites such as *The Little Match Girl*, *The Lion*, *The Witch and the Wardrobe*, *Winnie-the-Pooh* and *The Swiss Family Robinson*, with classic fairy tales, animated films and the likes of *Sooty*, *Learn to Read*. They cost £1.50 to rent for three consecutive evenings, compared with £2.50 or £3 for adult films, and are available for sale at varying prices. The only problem is that even the youngest children hanker after the latest releases all their friends seem to be seeing — and no amount of Mickey Mouse and Watch With Mother is going to change that.

VICTORIA MCKEE

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## TELEVISION &amp; RADIO

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY  
TELEVISION CHOICE CHRIS PETT/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAVALL

23 25

## BBC 1

- 6.00 Caeleth  
6.30 BBC Breakfast News with Laurie Meyer and Fiona Foster 6.55 Regional news and weather  
9.00 News and weather  
9.05 Belle and Sebastian (r) 9.25 Record Breakers: Roy Castle and Cheryl Baker host an attempt to break a dropping record in the studio, without a drop of water in sight (r)  
10.00 News and weather followed by Double Dare, Peter Simon hosts another round of the meatiest game show on television (r) 10.30 Playdays (r)  
10.55 Five to Eleven: Songs performed by choirs from Newlands Girls' School in Maidenhead, Berkshire (r)  
11.00 News and weather followed by Eats for Treats: Jane Asher and her team of young cooks prepare a healthy vegetarian meal 11.35 The O Zone: Musical magazine  
12.00 News and weather followed by The Garden Party from the Botanic Gardens in Glasgow, West Dunbartonshire (r) demonstrates the remarkable range of hives, which spans more than four centuries; Leila Atkin looks at the variety of the bay tree and, Jayne Irving and Debbie Greenwood examine different summer lifestyles 12.55 Regional news and weather

## BBC 2

- 6.45 Open University: X-Rays and Energy Levels 7.10 Continental Cruise: Ancient and Modern, Ends at 7.35  
9.00 Millennium 1980: The fifth best of the series introduced by Angus Macdonald from the Royal Naval Engineering College in Plymouth. The specialist subjects are: the Bible, Italian painting - Masaccio to Michelangelo, kings and queens of England 1085-1485, and the Crusades 1085-1192 (r)  
9.30 Cricket: Second Test. Highlights of the first day's play in the second Test between England and India at Old Trafford (r)  
10.00 Country File: Michael Collier reports on the growing commercial pressure to develop 2,000 miles of Britain's canals. The programme questions how such development would affect the interests of boaters, anglers and walkers, who use the canal system for pleasure (r)  
10.25 Cricket: Tony Lewis and Richie Benaud introduce live coverage of the morning's play in both of today's semi-finals in the NatWest Bank Trophy - Lancashire v Middlesex at Old Trafford and Northants v Hampshire at Northampton. The commentators are Jack Bannister, Ray Illegor, Tom Caveney, Geoffrey Boycott and David Arnold (r)  
12.50 Keep Young and Beautiful: Is there an elixir of youth? An examination into the claims made by today's multi-million pound beauty industry that its lotions and potions hold the key to eternal youth (r) 1.20 Fingermouse: Young children's entertainment (r)  
1.35 Cricket: Further action from both NatWest Bank Trophy semi-finals, including at 1.50 live coverage from one semi-final (the other will be shown on BBC1), and at 4.00 a return to both matches until they reach their conclusion, including at 2.00 and 3.00 News and weather, and at 3.50 News, regional news and weather  
7.40 Defi II: Rough Guide to the World. CHOICE: The last time I was in

- 1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Norton, Weather 1.30 Neighbours. (Caeleth)  
1.50 Cricket: Live coverage from one of this afternoon's NatWest Bank Trophy semi-finals. Coverage of the other semi-final is on BBC2  
4.10 Ewoks (r) 4.35 Knowhow: Johnny Ball presents the learning series (r)  
5.00 Newsround 5.10 Colour in the Creek: Episodes nine of the ten-part Australian children's drama series (r)  
5.35 Neighbours (r) (Caeleth), Northern Ireland: Sportsweek 5.40 Inside Ulster  
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Anna Ford and Andrew Harvey, Weather  
6.30 Regional News Magazine: Wales Today; Northern Ireland: Neighbours  
7.00 Wogan: Tonight's guests are Nigel Slater, Melvyn Bragg and Rosemarie Fisher  
7.30 Then and Us: The programme which gives members of the public the opportunity to air their grievances. On the agenda are male chauvinism, aggressive drivers and a case of serious substance. (Caeleth)  
8.00 Athletics: Diamond Lyne and Brendan Foster introduce live coverage of the Wellkiss meeting from the Wellkiss stadium. One of the highlights of the evening's events is the 100m, in which Linford Christie, Carl Lewis and Leroy Burrell compete

- 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk: Regional news and weather  
9.30 Crimewatch File: The Red Connection. A reconstruction of the police investigation into the death of Brownie Nixon. When her body was discovered in the hotel she ran in the Lake District, several clues helped the police work out the murderer's identity, but they still had to track down their suspect. In their hunt for information about the killer, they turned to Crimewatch UK, with dramatic results. Presented by Nick Ross. (Caeleth)  
10.20 Film: Deceptions. The concluding part of the drama based on the novel by Judith Michaels. Identical twins, Sabrina and Stephanie, one a housewife, the other a glamorous jetsetter, swap lives, but when tragedy strikes and one of them is killed, the survivor is forced to decide which role she wants to continue playing. Starring Stefanie Powers, Barry Armstrong and Jeremy Brett. (Caeleth)  
11.55 Athletics: Highlights of the Wellkiss meeting in Zurich, including the men's 5,000m  
12.20am Cricket: Richie Benaud and Tony Lewis introduce highlights of this afternoon's NatWest trophy semi-final matches between Hampshire and Northamptonshire and Lancashire and Middlesex 1.20 Weather



John Alderton: struggles against type (8.30pm)

is - being polite - a low-key, realist re-run of material pushed further by Dennis Potter. The writing betrays theatrical origins and its insistent theme - the handicapping of the whole family - lacks narrative thrust. John Alderton struggles against type. (Caeleth)  
10.30 Newsnight: The latest national and international news including extended coverage of the main story of the day. Presented by Francine Stock  
11.15 Monty Python's Flying Circus: The satirical comedy series continues with a new episode. The Python brothers, John Cleese, Graham Chapman, and the others, present a traditional Swiss number  
11.55 Weather  
12.00 Open University: Sam's Story 12.25am The Approaching Technology. Ends at 12.55

## ITV LONDON

- 6.00 TV-am  
9.25 He-Man and the Masters of the Universe (r) 9.50 Thames News and weather 9.55 Inspector Gadget (r) 10.25 Vicky the Viking 10.50 News and weather  
10.55 Short Story Theatre: The Ransom of Red Chief. Two common kidnappers and a banker's son and hold him for ransom in a small Alabama town 11.25 Just for the Record includes the world's longest driving school 11.50 Thames News and weather  
11.55 The Adventures of Tintin (r) 12.05 Alfonsos: Educational film for younger viewers (r) 12.25 Home and Away 12.55 Thames News and weather  
1.00 News at One with John Suckett  
1.20 Marco: Renowned chef Marco Pierre White cooks tagliatelle of oysters with caviar, stuffed sea bass and basmati rice (r) 1.50 A Country Practice 2.20 Take the High Road  
2.50 What's My Line? Odd occupations quiz, hosted by Angela Ripston  
3.15 News headlines 3.20 Thames News and weather 3.25 The Young Doctors: Drama at Australia's Albert Memorial Hospital  
3.55 The Wombles. (Oracle) 4.00 Bertie the Bat 4.10 Fraggles Rock 4.40 Krinkles Television. The guest is Michael Strachan  
5.10 Blockbusters: Bob Holness hosts the quiz show for teenagers  
5.40 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather  
5.55 Thames Help: Jackie Sprockley looks at ways of making London a greener place (r) - allotments  
6.00 Home and Away (r)  
6.30 Thames News and weather

## 7.00 Cluedo.

CHOICE: Two things they thought they'd never be able to tell to the British - bottled water and snoring. As for the latter, Police Five, Crimewatch and the Neighbourhood Watch scheme are testaments to the success of the campaign. Cluedo, if not exactly a refinement of them, owes something to each and, of course, to a solve-the-murder board game that was creaky at best. Col Mustard in the study with



Clued-up: Stephanie Beacham (7.00pm)

the lead pipe, etc. The television version has a Shaw Taylor clone for host - ("Can you help?") - and, like Crimewatch, cuts between studio and dramatic recreation. The latter features a cast getting away with murder and hammering funnily enough to raise the dust of Edgar Lustgarten, the spiritual godfather of the entire genre. The overall tone is one of bankrupt camp - so bad it must be good - and its subtext that if you think this is crummy, just you wait until deregulation.

## 7.30 Coronation Street. (Oracle)

6.30 A Different World. Award-winning American campus comedy series  
7.00 Channel 4 News with Nicholas Owen and Sonia Rusler  
7.50 Comment followed by Weather 8.00 Brookside. (Teletext)  
8.30 Europe Express includes reports from East Germany on the Mozambicans who used to be the last racial violence and decimation; and from Paris on how the Metro is being used as a distribution network by cocaine dealers



Saddam Hussein's victory monument (8.00pm)

9.00 Rear Window: Architecture of Fear. CHOICE: The most interesting moment in this timely repeat comes during the studio discussion when the question is asked: should architects work for totalitarian regimes? The qualified answer to this is, yes, if the structures are going to serve some useful purpose, an answer left unchallenged by a panel otherwise intent on displaying impeccable moral

## CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 Noah's Ark: Animal life in Chungara lake in the Chilean Andes  
6.20 Business Daily  
6.30 The Channel Four Daily  
6.55 The Art of Language: Stunning visual images set to music  
11.00 As It Happens: The camera team watch the "Flying Falcons" go through their sky diving routine  
12.00 Off the Page: Miroslav Holub. The Czech poet and immunologist takes us on a guided tour of Prague, while discussing his poetry and his biological work  
12.30 Business Daily  
1.00 Sesame Street  
2.00 Return to Nursing: Planned Care. The second in an Open Channel series highlighting the range of opportunities available to women who plan a return to the profession (Teletext)  
2.30 The World at Your Feet: Zanskar. In the last programme in the series, Virginia McKenna, naturalist Michael Grecco and Indian composer and Buddhist scholar, Meru Singh, embark on a nine-day trek from Manali to Padum in the remote Himalayan region of Ladakh (r). (Teletext)  
3.30 Hamster Affair: Czech animation  
3.40 The Oprah Winfrey Show: The chat show hostess interviews that young-at-heart comedian Bob Hope  
4.30 Countdown  
5.00 Storywheel: For both deaf and hearing children  
5.30 Flight over Spain: So far from the air. (Teletext)  
6.00 Leontyne: Final programme in the series charting a 2,000 mile voyage through Europe to Vienna

- 8.00 Highway to Heaven. Earthly adventures of an angelic angel  
9.00 The Sweeney: The Bigger They Are, John Thaw and Dennis Waterman star in another episode of the tough cop series. Tonight Regan discovers just how far some people will go to protect their dubious past (r)  
10.00 News at Ten with Sandy Gall and Julia Semmwell. Weather 10.30 Thames News and weather  
10.35 A Marriage of Convenience. The concluding part of the drama based on the true story of a young English woman's marriage to an African tribal chief. Accepted at last by his tribe, Seretse Khama and his bride, Ruth, settle down to a happy married life. But, unknown to them, they are to become the victims of a secret conspiracy by the British government with Raymond Johnson and Neema Coe  
11.35 TECCA: A Soldier's Death. Luckless drama series centred on a Brussels private investigation agency. (Oracle)  
12.35am Film: Psychomania (1972) starring George Sanders, Beryl Reid and Nicky Katt. Great cast and cliffhanger about a gang of killers, calling themselves the Living Dead. When their leader discovers his mother has made a pact with the Devil, he commits suicide and returns from the grave to embark on a reign of terror. Directed by Don Sharp  
2.15 Videoclash: Italian designers  
2.40 America's Top Ten  
3.10 Music Special: Country singer Murray McLaughlin in concert  
4.10 Just Chumpkin: Barry McGuire 4.40 Forty Years On (b/w)  
5.00 ITV Morning News with Anne Leuchars. Ends at 6.00

credentials. As we know, architects can do well out of totalitarian regimes, which usually invest on leaving some lasting imprint of themselves on us. Peter the Great and Hitler were both notable patrons. After the demise of the latter, monumental architecture became temporarily unfashionable, but, but recently enjoyed a revival under Ceausescu and Saddam Hussein. With material drawn from a forthcoming book, *The Monument by Samir al-Khaili, Architecture of Fear* examines totalitarian megalomania through its architecture.  
9.45 Film: The Return of Neville Diddo by Paul Coetzee. The story of a man killed in a motorbike accident who sends a message from beyond the grave to his best friend to retrieve his vital organs, which have been donated to a dying girl.  
10.00 Film: The Other Victim (1981). Powerful drama starring William Devane and Jennifer O'Neill. The relationship of a happily married suburban couple is radically transformed when the wife is raped. Her husband's combined feelings of guilt and frustration at his inability to take revenge on the rapist alienate him from both his friends and his wife, to the point where he cannot give her the support and comfort she desperately needs. His emotional torture leads the film to a tense climax. Directed by Noel Black  
11.50 An Evening with Raj Kumaar. Last in the series of four concerts by Asian musicians  
12.50am How the West Was Lost. Documentary about the Aboriginal people of Western Australia, focusing on a three-year strike by Aboriginal sheep station workers in 1946 (r). Ends at 2.10

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● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 21-25  
● DEGREE RESULTS 33  
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## BUSINESS

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15 1990

City Editor  
John BellWar risk  
premium  
on cargo  
to Jordan

THE war risk ratings committee at Lloyd's has imposed a war risk premium on cargoes bound for Jordanian ports for the first time since the start of the Gulf troubles. The 0.1 per cent premium is in response to fears that Iraq may attempt to break the blockade by importing through Jordan.

Lloyd's also announced that it has begun quoting rates on Saudi Arabian Gulf ports because of the receding threat of an immediate invasion there. Cargoes for Saudi Arabia were "held covered" (no market rates were given) before yesterday and were only rated at underwriters' discretion.

The new market rates are 0.5 per cent for Damman in Saudi Arabia and ports to the north of it and 0.05 per cent for ports south of Damman.

## Sotheby's rise

Sotheby's Holdings, the auction house, reports pre-tax profits up from \$90.9 million to \$117 million for the six months ending June 30. The company said the second half of last year was exceptionally strong and that the value of consignments for this year's second half might be lower than for last year.

However, the company expects further sales from Acquavella Modern Art, as well as other non-auction activities, to have a favourable impact on the second-half.

## Wentworth deal

Wentworth International, the packaging group, plans a £13.9 million rights issue to pay for a £10.4 million packaging business in Brussels. Wentworth also reported taxable profits up from £273,000 to £451,000 for the year to end-March.

Earnings per share have slipped from 1.62p to 1.44p and the final dividend is cut from 1.9p to 1.0p.

## Robinson up

Interim pre-tax profits at the Thomas Robinson Group, the engineering-based mini-conglomerate, rose from £10.2 million to £10.35 million in the six months to end-June. The interim dividend is held at 1.5p. *Tempos, page 23*

CBI says jobs  
in jeopardy  
from pay rises

By DEREK HARRIS AND COLIN NARBROUGH

RISING pay settlements in manufacturing have led the Confederation of British Industry to issue a warning of an erosion in Britain's competitive position.

The confederation fears that jobs and investment will be threatened and that the settlements will lead to more large pay deals in the autumn.

The CBI said: "The combination of rising pay settlement levels and sluggish output growth means that the UK's unit labour costs are increasing faster than those of our principal competitors."

The CBI's pay databank, which produces conservative figures, as against the average earnings which include elements of overtime, shows manufacturing settlements provisionally averaged 9.1 per cent in the second quarter of this year. This compared with 8.5 per cent in the first quarter. It was the biggest proportionate jump since the third quarter of last year.

In private sector services, settlements were estimated to have been at about 9 per cent in this year's first half, easing from 9.2 per cent in last year's second half.

The speeding up of man-

ufacturing settlements is not being matched by greater productivity. Companies reporting to the databank said productivity growth in the previous 12 months had been 6.1 per cent, the same estimate as in the first quarter. It means the gap between productivity improvements and pay settlement levels is widening.

Productivity expectations for the coming 12 months have slid, growth of 5.7 per cent being forecast compared with the 6.2 per cent which companies were looking for during the first quarter.

The CBI said that the cost of living is largely driving up pay settlements. However, negotiators are now reporting "clear signs" that more downward pressures are beginning to take effect. The key factors seem to be rising unemployment, pressure on company profits and the probability that the worst of inflation has been seen.

The Treasury described the continued climb in pay settlements as "unwelcome" and renewed the government warning that excessive pay deals will lead to jobs being cut.

But it appears to draw some comfort from the CBI comment that wage negotiators are

reporting clear signs of more downward pressures starting to bear down on pay settlements.

The evidence that settlements are still closely tailing the retail price index, despite the economic slowdown, led to fresh concern in the City. Glenn Davies, chief economist at Credit Lyonnais Securities, sees the prospect of a "very nasty" autumn.

With no sign of a slowdown in manufacturing pay deals, and higher oil prices starting to fuel inflation, he anticipates settlements well into double figures in important sectors, such as the car industry.

Drought is furthermore likely to push up food prices, preventing inflation from falling back as much as had previously been expected. Mr Davies forces the headline inflation rate to still be about 10 per cent in October. "The serious worry is what that means for interest rates and the economy," he said.

Meanwhile industrial production figures, which were published yesterday, showed a surprise boost in output, reflecting an unseasonal surge in North Sea production. But manufacturing output fell after three consecutive monthly rises.

The Central Statistical Office data showed a 2.2 per cent rise in industrial production in June, well above market expectations, as summer off-shore maintenance shutdowns were delayed. Manufacturing output was 0.5 per cent lower.

The latest three months compared with the previous three months showed manufacturing 1.5 per cent higher and overall industrial production up 2.4 per cent. Energy output was up 5.2 per cent.

Comment, page 23

## Eagle payout unlikely for years

By ANGELA MACKAY

EAGLE Trust, the suspended mini-conglomerate trying to rehabilitate itself, is to concentrate on being a film and television company and sell the rest of its assets to reduce group debt.

However, the company's 32,000 shareholders were told yesterday not to expect any repayment of their investment for at least three years unless some of Eagle Trust's complicated litigation bears fruit in the interim. The company is still being investigated by the Serious Fraud Office.

David James, the chairman, outlined the new strategy when announcing the company's figures for the year ended December 31, 1989. Eagle Trust reported a pre-tax loss of £7.55 million which, after non-recurring and extraordinary losses, resulted in a £12.4 million loss attributable to shareholders. This compared with an attributable loss of £52 million in 1988.

He said the board has decided the core business will be built on the Samuelson Group, which specialises in the hire and design of film, grip, video and lighting equipment and boasts an annual turnover of £65 million.

This cash flow is sufficient to fund the lawsuits estimated to cost the company £4 million over the next four years and also the cost of administration of other subsidiaries. A new holding company will be established to acquire the film and television subsidiary from Eagle Trust.

Mr James said Eagle Trust has started to develop Samuelson in the last eight months by injecting £2.8 million cash in addition to a capital investment of £8 million. At some stage within the next four years, the yet-to-be-named film and television group will be floated and shareholders in Eagle Trust will be offered stock.

Mr James said that unless any of 20 lawsuits brought against seven former directors, Swiss Bank Corp, Peat Marwick, the company's former auditor, and others, recover any money, shareholders will receive nothing before the float.

Eagle Trust shares were suspended at 18p in May last year.

Asset sales will reduce group debt of £97 million, the bulk of which is owed to Lloyds, National Westminster and Standard Chartered. Mr James would not specify how much cash the company hopes to generate from the sales, but pointed out that by the time the new film and television company is floated, he plans to have residual debt of no more than £45 million.

So far, the company has made £12.5 million from assets sales.



Uphill task: David James, Eagle Trust chairman, who reported a £7.6 million loss

De Beers  
raises  
interim  
dividendBy OUR MINING  
CORRESPONDENT

DE BEERS, the diamond group, is paying an effective interim dividend of 65.9 South African cents a share, compared with 62.5 cents previously, after raising pre-tax profits from \$661 million to \$684 million for the six months to end-June.

The group warned that the market for rough diamonds is "quieter" compared with the "firmer" conditions of the first quarter of 1990.

The size of the dividend increase disappointed analysts in London and Johannesburg. An interim payment of at least 80 South African cents had been expected.

The group said higher mining costs in South Africa plus inflation pushed production costs up, leaving the diamond account unchanged at \$490 million.

De Beers said that its multi-million dollar contract to market Russian diamonds still stood.

De Beers Centenary, the Swiss-arm of the diamond group, recently signed a five-year marketing contract to handle Russian diamond production and agreed to lend the Soviet Union \$1 billion.

An advance on the \$1 billion has already been paid and Russian diamonds have started to arrive in London as collateral.

The group says the \$1 billion is being financed from the cash resources and medium-term loan facilities of De Beers Centenary. The deal followed intensive negotiations and involved several visits to Russia by De Beers' officials. It was signed in London on July 25.

"As far as we are concerned, we entered into a valid contract with the duly constituted authorities," a group spokesman said in Lucerne.

Tass news agency had earlier reported that the Russian Federation had annulled agreements reached without its consent.

Tempos, page 23

ConsGold deal  
helps Hanson  
figures to soar

By MARTIN WALLER

HANSON, the Anglo-American industrial conglomerate, took time out from negotiations with the government over the electricity generator PowerGen to unveil some top-notch third-quarter figures.

The group made pre-tax profits of £939 million in the nine months to end-June, after £742 million last time, while in the third quarter profits rose from £295 million to £369 million.

The figures were at the top of market expectations and the shares rose 6½p to 215½p.

Martin Taylor, the Hanson vice-chairman, said it was still feasible the group will complete negotiations on PowerGen by the end of this week, the first unofficial deadline set in place by observers, and be in a position to make a

decision. Hanson's figures reflect last August's addition of Consolidated Gold Fields to its empire. This year the conglomerate has expanded its mining interests by purchasing the rest of Peabody, the American coal miner, which made a small contribution as an associate to the third quarter's profits.

The brick business saw sales fall by a third over the nine months because of the building industry downturn, but this was compensated for by the axing of 9,000 jobs.

Lord Hanson, the chairman, commented: "These are very good results considering the difficult conditions influencing some sectors of our business."

Tempos, page 23

## US shop sales gloom

THE weak state of the American economy before the Kuwait invasion was underlined yesterday by data showing only fractional gains in American retail sales last month (John Duerksen, *from New York*). The Commerce Department figures, announced shortly after poor employment statistics, showed an 0.1

per cent increase, compared with market expectations of an 0.4 per cent gain.

The department revised its June retail sales figures to an increase of 1.1 per cent against a previously-reported 0.5 per cent rise. Retail sales have not gained significantly since January when there was a 2.8 per cent increase.

Comment, page 23

Speculators push gold  
to a six-month high

By COLIN CAMPBELL AND MARTIN BARROW

A FRESH wave of speculative and professional buying gripped international precious metal markets yesterday, lifting the London gold price by a further \$12.25 to \$417 an ounce at one point — its highest since February.

The price later eased on profit taking to close at \$409.87 an ounce. At its best level yesterday, gold had risen \$25.75 in two trading days, and \$43.75 since the eve of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Oil, meanwhile, had a mixed day with London September Brent climbing 75 cents to \$26.9 before falling to \$26.70.

Bullion traders have given warning that an easing of tension in the Middle East could "easily" prick the gold price like a bubble.

One New York dealer said: "Gold could come down by \$10 or \$20 if Middle East tension eased just as fast as it went up by \$10 and \$20."

"However, the professional and speculators all remain on edge, and the buying pattern is widespread and solid across the world."

They agree that should the Gulf situation deteriorate, gold has every prospect of reaching \$420 to \$425 an ounce. Gold's highest level so far this year was \$423.25, seen in February.

Traders reported "good Swiss, German and Arab" buying in all the world's

bullion centres, and noted that a small amount of scrap metal is coming back on to the market.

The incidence of scrap trading suggests currency smuggling by Middle Eastern interests anxious to move assets out of the area and into European and American financial centres.

Gold markets were made additionally nervous yesterday by reports that Iraq has now assumed control of substantial amounts of Kuwaiti official assets, including gold bars and currency, possibly amounting to \$3 billion.

Platinum rose 65 cents to \$502.65 an ounce, and the London silver price was 5p higher at 278.75p an ounce. Gold coins were generally higher, with the Kruggerand

quoted £2 up at £216.5 a one ounce coin, having earlier been quoted at £217.75 each.

When Gulf events first erupted, the gold price was slow to respond because, dealers said, the dollar was initially the preferred "safe haven". There was also good two-way business in the metal, which left the daily price hardly changed.

However, the mood has now changed as investors and professionals have assessed the impact on the dollar of a higher world oil price. Meanwhile, in the background there has been solid professional buying of gold quietly taking place in Geneva — a traditional centre for Arab buying.

New York dealers were last night still struggling to keep up with world price movements in the wake of disrupted agency services following Monday's fire on Wall Street.

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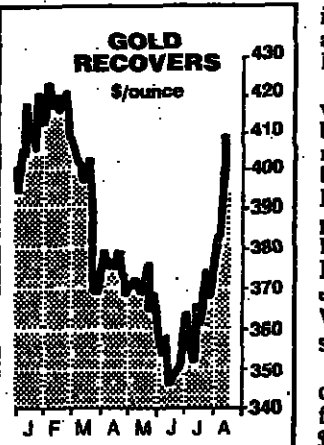
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## OFT forces Switch rule change

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE Office of Fair Trading has forced Switch, the debit card system, to change its rulebook which it labelled as "significantly anti-competitive". The move will allow Barclays Bank to join Switch and triple the number of retail outlets which can accept the cards.

The OFT has forced National Westminster Bank, Midland Bank and the other five members of Switch to remove the condition that member banks should make Switch their main debit card.

This rule was used to bar Barclays when it applied for membership ten months ago. Barclays, which offers a

Visa Connect card as its principal debit card, complained to the OFT about the rejection in March. After discussing the dispute with the banks, the office warned Switch that it would be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court unless it changed its rules.

Switch has substituted rules stating new members should make a significant contribution to the system's success.

The OFT, however, rejected a Lloyds Bank complaint that Switch members have to issue cards and not be allowed to simply process Switch transactions from retailers, a process known as merchant

acquiring. Lloyds said that the decision would not change its mind on issuing Switch cards.

"The OFT has gone some way to end the crude attempt to operate a 'debit-card monopoly' by Switch," said a spokesman. "But we are disappointed that they did not take the opportunity to open up the merchant-acquiring market."

"How on earth could we market Switch to our customers? Over half of them already now have a Visa debit card, which is far more widely accepted and can be used abroad."

Sir Gordon Borrie, the OFT's director-general, said

he was pleased Switch had agreed to the rule change, and said there was now no need for an early reference to the courts. Barclays hailed the decision as a victory and said it hoped to receive confirmation of its membership soon.

Barclays' membership will allow switch transactions to be processed through its PDQ electronic card payment system, already installed in 30,000 shops.

Switch, launched in 1988 is still only available in 15,000 retail outlets, compared to the 300,000 outlets in Britain and seven million worldwide, which accept Visa debit and credit cards.

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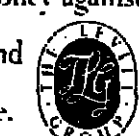
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# Co-op merger talks called off after two years

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

TALKS aimed at creating a near-£4 billion merger of the two biggest organisations within the Co-op have been called off after two-and-a-half years.

The plan is expected to remain dormant for several years at least, even though tighter merging of Co-op interests is likely to be seen as the only logical path for the movement if its retailing is to survive.

The merger plan, first mooted in the early 1980s and then dropped, was to bring together the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) and Co-operative Retail Services (CRS).

The CWS is primarily a manufacturer and wholesaler, servicing the 80 independent retail societies which make up the Co-op on the high street. But it has a growing retail arm, particularly in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Northeast and in Greater London south of the Thames.

CWS, which is Britain's biggest commercial farmer

and is also involved in travel agencies, funeral services and milk sales, had a £2.6 billion turnover last year.

CRS had a £1.2 billion turnover last year and has 800 retail outlets, nearly twice the number of those operated by CWS. CRS has seen annual growth of about 25 per cent for the past five years.

CRS grew out of being an "ambulance service" for retail societies in trouble. As a result, its operations have spread around much of England and Wales. CRS runs the Co-op retailing operations in Greater London north of the Thames.

Failure of the merger plan is being blamed on differences of approach over representation on a merged society board. CRS is controlled by individual members and CWS, to a considerable extent, by the retail society corporate members. Yet there had apparently been agreement earlier, at the level of the key executive officers and leaders of the CWS and CRS boards.

## European venture talks for Chrysler

From John Durie in New York

CHRYSLER Corporation is in close talks on joint ventures with three European car firms on possible new production deals, according to its chairman Lee Iacocca.

Mr Iacocca said Chrysler was in discussion with Volvo, Fiat and Renault.

In America, the company is losing its market share to the leading American producers as well as America-based Japanese producers.

"We've just been talking to Renault, Volvo, Fiat. Everybody is talking to everybody," Mr Iacocca said yesterday at a ceremony to mark the introduction of Chrysler's 1991 mini-vans.

Asked if Chrysler needed a partner to survive, Mr Iacocca replied: "I think over time everybody will need some kind of affil-

iation or partnership. Yes." When he was asked if Chrysler would cease to exist as an independent company, Mr Iacocca said: "I would not want to predict that today... Maybe in the year 2000, the way things have evolved over the last 20 years."

In the first half of this year the company made only \$215 million, compared with \$692 million in the first half of 1989 and says it has just 8.9 per cent of the American car market.

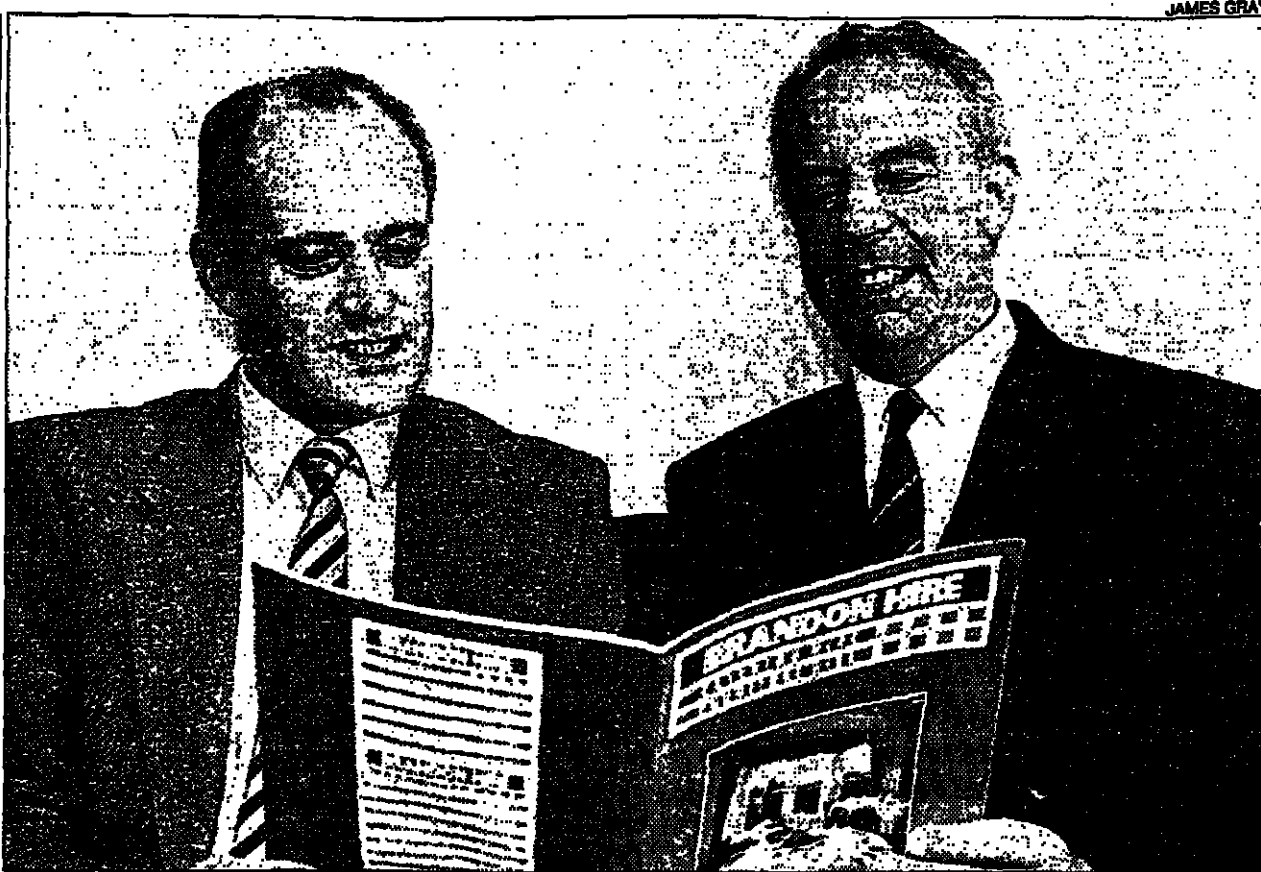
Unlike Ford and General Motors, who have reaped substantial profits from their European operations, Chrysler has no vehicle production in Europe.

Recently it abandoned plans to produce small jeeps with Renault in France.

## MSC profits held back

MANCHESTER Ship Canal has had profits held back by the severance costs of 18 former employees. Profits, before exceptional items, for the six months to June 30 were up

19 per cent, but the £333,000 severance costs and last year's exceptional income from property sales reduced the increase to 6 per cent at the pre-tax level to £3.9 million.



Hire and higher: Brian Nathan, right, celebrates Brandon's results with finance director Colin Stone yesterday

## Market share help for Brandon

INCREASED market share helped Brandon Hire, the Bristol tool and catering equipment hire company, lift pre-tax profits 18 per cent to £967,000 in the year to end-April (Philip Pangalos writes).

Turnover grew 35 per cent to £5.44 million, helped by the opening of a branch in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, that performed ahead of expectations. Another is due

to open at Reading, Berkshire, in the autumn, bringing the total to 19 branches.

The tool hire division, accounting for about 80 per cent of turnover and dealing mainly with the construction industry, improved profits, although volumes came under pressure.

Brian Nathan, chairman of the company that came to the USM last September, said tool

hire "has been flat in a difficult market place". He said catering and furniture hire made good progress during the year.

Earnings per share edged up from 6.95p to 7.03p. There is a final dividend of 2.22p, making 3.33p for the year.

Interest payments rose from £118,000 to £192,000, with gearing at about 20 per cent. Mr Nathan said: "Our results

are good when compared to other companies in the industry."

Commenting on market conditions, he said: "I think everybody will do well to match this year's performance. Whatever the situation, we will be one of the better performers in the sector."

The shares firmed 3p to 53p.

## Expamet rises 14% to £6.3m

By Jonathan Prynn

EXPAMET International, the building products, security and specialist engineering group, increased pre-tax profits 14 per cent to £6.3 million in the six months to end-June.

The strongest growth was experienced by the company's security division, which saw profits rise 42 per cent to £2.7 million with the help of a full six-month contribution from Radionics, the American security products manufacturer acquired for \$87 million in February last year.

A debt-reduction programme undertaken since the acquisition has increased interest cover from 3.3 times to 4.5 times.

Building products profits rose 13 per cent to £1.8 million. A restructuring of the division in June will lead to cost reductions and improved returns in the 1990-91 financial year, the company said.

However, debt-reduction sales resulted in an 11 per cent fall in profits to £1.8 million for the industrial division. Disposals included Signifix and a stake in an Australian venture, Expamet Pty.

The interim dividend was increased 10 per cent to 4.18p.

## East Berlin braced for closure wave

By our European business correspondent

THE long-expected wave of East German company closures will start this month, according to Reiner Gohlke, the president of the Treuhändlers, the agency in charge of East Germany's corporate sector.

His comments came amid estimates that between one-third and one-half of East Germany's 6,000 state-owned companies will go out of business this year.

The amount of liquidity demanded by East German companies has fallen 50 per cent in August to DM11.5 billion, mainly because wage bills are lower as a result of the sharp rise in unemployment.

The total number of people out of work, including those on short-time working, is now more than 1 million. The East

German government has interpreted the figure as a sign that "the restructuring process is under way and that we will master our economic problems by spring," according to Günther Krause, state secretary at the prime minister's office.

Unlike last month when the Treuhändlers granted only 41 per cent of the liquidity finance sought, some companies will now receive all they have applied for, though others will receive nothing.

Under the terms agreed with the government in Bonn, East German companies can apply for liquidity finance during the three months after monetary union so that they can meet their immediate financial obligations and begin to restructure their operations.

## Decline in HK output quickens

FROM LULU YU

HONG KONG's industrial output fell 3.7 per cent in the first quarter, fuelling fears that the economy is being pushed into recession.

Last year, output rose 3.8 per cent in the first quarter, 1.7 per cent in the second, zero in the third and 0.3 per cent in the final quarter.

The steady decline follows a slump in world trade and an economic slowdown caused by political turmoil in China last year. It is also a direct result of Hong Kong's shift from manufacturing to services.

Hardest hit were chemicals, plastics and metals, some of Hong Kong's biggest industries.

The trade figures for June confirmed the downward trend for Hong Kong-made exports. Domestic exports fell 1.2 per cent to HK\$18.8 billion (£1.29 billion) while re-exports rose 14.4 per cent to HK\$34.2 billion. Total exports rose 9 per cent to HK\$53 billion.

In the first six months of the year, domestic exports fell 2 per cent while re-exports rose 14 per cent.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Polygram income hit by two acquisitions

POLYGRAM, the record company which is 80 per cent owned by Philips, the troubled Dutch electronics group, suffered falling net profits, down from F148 million (£44.18 million) to F118 million, during the first half this year.

The main reason was a fall in investment income, which came after the cash acquisitions of two record companies, in July last year Polygram bought Island Records, an independent recording company, for an estimated £200 million. Early this year, Polygram bought A&M Records, one of the few remaining independent record companies in America, for an estimated \$500 million. After the two acquisitions, investment income fell from F146 million to F18 million during the period. Turnover rose from F11.75 billion to F12.18 billion, while operating profits increased marginally to F188 million.

### Westgarth advances 27%

PRE-TAX profits at Richardson's Westgarth, the record stockholding group, forged ahead by 27 per cent to £1.22 million in the six months to end-June. Sales advanced by 54 per cent to £21 million. Earnings per share climbed from 3.3p to 3.3p and the interim dividend is raised from 1p to 1.2p. The shares were unchanged at 47p.

### Process falls to \$93,000

PROCESS Systems, the North Carolina electronic systems maker with a London listing, suffered a pre-tax income fall from \$889,000 to \$93,000 in the six months to end-June. Sales climbed from \$5.18 million to \$5.52 million. Earnings per share slumped from 0.97 cents to 0.1 cents. Once again, there is no interim dividend.

### Herrburger low note

HERRBURGER Brooks, maker of piano parts, suffered a pre-tax loss of £138,000 in the year to end-May, compared with a previous profit of £3,000. Turnover slid from £7.62 million to £6.9 million, reflecting the worldwide downturn in the piano industry. There is an 8.02p loss per share, against previous earnings of 1.54p. Once again, there is no dividend. The company said a potential market exists after barriers were lifted in Eastern Europe and it is holding talks about future supplies. The shares were unchanged at 155p.

### Lilleshall in 58% surge

LILLESALL, the fasteners-to-windows group, reports a 58 per cent advance in pre-tax profits to £1.73 million in the six months to the end of June on turnover ahead by 19 per cent to £18.8 million. Earnings per share climbed from 7p to 8p, affected by a higher tax charge and the interim dividend is improved to 1.45p (1.25p).

### BBB goes up to £720,000

BBB Design Group, the USM graphic design and computer services consultant, lifted pre-tax profits by 30 per cent to £720,000 in the year to end-April. Turnover was ahead by 37 per cent to £3.67 million. Earnings per share rose from 4.32p to 5.43p. The single dividend is increased from 1.75p to 2.1p for the year.

### Life Sciences rises

LIFE Sciences International, the scientific instrument maker, increased pre-tax profits 55 per cent to £3.31 million in the six months to end-June. It was helped by interest earned on the proceeds of a one-for-three rights issue in March.

The company earned interest income of £430,000, against a £399,000 interest charge in 1989. The interest was earned on an £11 million net cash pile following the £30 million rights issue to finance further acquisitions. The interim dividend was raised 25 per cent, from 0.8p to 1p.

### TT has 42.5% of Crystallate

TT GROUP moved a step closer towards securing control of Crystallate Holdings yesterday after buying 3.61 per cent of the company's shares in the stock market. TT now speaks for 42.5 per cent of Crystallate, including acceptances in respect of 6.43 per cent for its 85.5p share cash offer. The closing date for TT's offer is next Monday.

### Asprey deal goes ahead

THE trade secretary Peter Lilley has cleared the merger of Asprey and Mappin & Webb Group, the jewellery businesses, on the recommendation of the Office of Fair Trading. Asprey has agreed to buy the Mappin & Webb Group, including Garrard, the royal jeweller, from Sears for £75 million. Asprey shares fell 5p to 390p and Sears rose 1p to 290p.

## TOKYO Shares stage partial rebound

TOKYO SHARES closed higher as institutions came in to support the market after the steep declines on Monday. The Nikkei index rose 496.10 points, or 1.90 per cent, to 26,672.53 after plunging by 1,153.12 points on Monday.

Traders were relieved to see the gains but said the market was still overshadowed by uncertainties about interest rates and the Middle East.

Toranobu Sugai, a senior dealer at Shearson Lehman Asa Inc, said: "Today, we saw a gradual improvement in the atmosphere of the market. But it's a limited rebound. I see the Nikkei index moving between 25,000 and 30,000."

The Nikkei moved in a range of more than 750 points yesterday. Futures-related index-buying and what brokers described as a concerted effort to push up large capital issues by institutional investors and large brokers drove the Nikkei up at the close.

Volume was low by normal standards, but good considering the day came in the middle of Japan's holiday season. The number of shares traded rose to 380 million from 250 million on Monday.

Large capital issues were the target of strong institutional buying. Such steel, shipbuilding and construction shares had been laggards in a market disenchanted with shares sensitive to interest rates. But large-capital shares figured prominently among the most heavily traded issues yesterday.

Nippon Steel was up Y28 to Y538. Fuji Heavy Industries was up Y33 to Y820. NKK was Y25 higher at Y528 and Kawasaki Heavy Industries was Y17 firmer at Y659. (Reuters)

## STOCK MARKET

### Fresh bid hopes lift Speyhawk

THE out-of-favour property sector was enlivened by the news that Trevor Osborne, the chairman of Speyhawk, had shifted his personal stake into a Channel Islands trust.

Dealers decided that Mr Osborne clearly expected to make some capital gains soon and took the view that the long-awaited bid from Nordstjernan, the Swedish group, must finally be on its way. Speyhawk rose 27p to 26.5p despite the fact that it is a full two months since Speyhawk revealed that it was in bid talks.

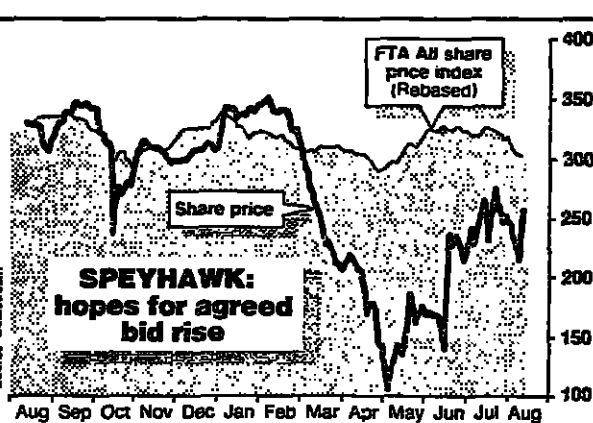
Since Mr Osborne returned from Sweden last week, the market has been anticipating an agreed bid of about 350p a share.

Moving the other way was Priest Marians, the West End group, which plunged by 25p to 130p, equalling its low for the year. Priest Marians' long-running bid talks with Grove-wood Securities continue.

Hammerson A was also on the way down, sliding 11p to 62.8p. The company's overseas properties, an asset in the past couple of years, are now being seen as a liability as sterling rises. Smith New Court, the broker, recommends a switch to Land Securities.

Rosehaugh, the joint developer of Broadgate, was unchanged at 126p. Rosehaugh-Stanhope Developments, the company's associate, is thought to be close to securing £280 million of construction finance for its Ludgate development on the western edge of the City. If confirmed, the bank's vote of confidence would be an important boost for both Rosehaugh and Stanhope, unchanged at 120p.

Throughout yesterday, trading remained quiet. Shares opened higher, encouraged by Wall Street's 30-point gain on Monday. The FT-SE 100 index closed 14.5 higher at 2,234.0, while the FT 30 index was 10.4 up at 1,742.6. Turnover was just 331 million shares. Longer gilts gained about 1/8 after being de-



pressed by the misleadingly boom-like industrial production figures for June. The buoyant gold price added more sparkle to the companies whose business it is to mine the metal. Monday's \$13.50 rise in the gold price to \$404.75 an oz prompted three-figure rises in many of the South African mines. Yesterday, the gains continued across the board. Vaal Reefs added £2.81 to

£52.25, making a two-day gain of above £8. Randfontein rose 47p to 361p. Harmony added 94p to 630p and Freegold rose 34p to 683p. Non-South African shares

ended a deterioration in its operations due to adverse conditions in its sector of the leisure market and the effects of high interest rates.

After Monday's announcement of delays in its £2 billion refinancing plan, Eurotunnel struggled to hold on to an early recovery. It closed just 5p better at 480p, with the bounce adding 2p to 31p.

Bouncing back rather more strongly was Carlton Communications, where Cazeneuve, the house broker, is behind a two-day rise of 26p. Carlton closed 6p up at 345p.

Guinness slipped 6p to 733p as LVMH, the French luxury goods group, in which Guinness has a 24 per cent stake, announced an increase in sales of just 2 per cent in the first half, after exchange-rate adjustments.

Greene King, the brewery, lost 26p to 450p as it announced that Big R, its 33 per cent-owned East Anglian leisure subsidiary, had gone into receivership with debts of £23 million. Analysts expect the brewery to make gross provisions of about £10 million in its 1990/91 accounts.

MATTHEW BOND

## RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		Paramount	16 -
		Premiercett <td>110</td>	110
		Promus Int'l <td>110 -</td>	110 -
		OS Index (100p) <td>127</td>	127
		Seyton Healthcare <td>156</td>	156
		Siem Select (100p) <td>99 +</td>	99 +
		Un Energy <td>1 -</td>	1 -
		Unid Energy <td>118 -</td>	118 -
		Venue Int Tel <td>47</td>	47
		Wig Tel App <td>190 +</td>	190 +
		See main listing for Water shares	
RIGHTS ISSUES			
		Helene N/P	10
		Kemp PE N/P	2 -
		P&P N/P	7
		Reflex N/P	8
		Unid Energy N/P	2
		Version N/P	3
		(Issue price in brackets).	
Atlantis Resources	34 + 1		
Beacon Hedges	23		
Carroll Way (50p)	54		
Casem Carm (50p)	42		
Darroust Int'l Tst (100p)	96		
EDU Tst	45		
EFM Java Tst	47		
Flaming Euro Tst	89		
French Prop Tst	92 + 2		
German Tst	78		
Golden Vale	51		
Henderson Highland (100p)	92		
Invergordon	142		
Leading Ls New	108		
Leavercost	108		
MIMI	21		
M & W Pic	82 - 1		
Malaysia Capital	£71 - 1/2		
Midland Radio	110		
Orion Investors	58		

## MAJOR INDICES

New York:	2748.76 (+1.98)
Dow Jones	2748.76 (+1.98)
Nikkei Average	26672.53 (+496.10)
Hong Kong	3087.53 (+27.25)
OS Index	105.4 (+0.1)
Sydney	1564.1 (+8.9)
Frankfurt DAX	1715.05 (+9.00)
Brussels	5710.98 (+21.68)
Paris CAC	474.66 (+0.29)
Zurich S&K	591.1 (+1.0)
London:	
FT-100	1054.81 (+14.5)
FT-30	1205.92 (+12.4)
FT Gold Mines	251.1 (+15.4)
FT Fixed Interest	87.20 (+0.64)
FT Govt Secs	77.52 (+0.09)
Barragans	186.40
SEAQ Volume	330.80
USM (Daxstream)	130.23 (+0.10)
* Denotes latest trading price	

## WALL STREET

### Dow sinks 10 points on Middle East fears

NEW YORK BLUE chips inched lower in early dealings, still buffeted by tensions in the Middle East. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.89 to 2,735.89.

The July retail sales figures, which showed a smaller-than-expected increase of 0.1 per cent, did little to improve sentiment.

A revision of the June figures also put pressure on bond prices and weighed on shares. Anthony Hitchens, the president of Brandywine Asset Management, said: "We are in a severe correction. It may be the beginning of a severe downturn that has its up-days."

The Dow average rose by 30.20 on Monday. The market finished the session with a surge after rising bullion prices. The gold index jumped on Monday by rising a further 47 points, or 2.96 per cent, to 1,634.0.

The All-Ordinaries index ended 8.9 firmer at 1,564.10. Frankfurt - Shares ended broadly mixed as hesitant investors remained on the sidelines despite signs of a small, technical recovery.

The DAX index ended 9.00 points, or 0.5 per cent, higher at 1,715.05. On Monday, the index had plunged by 43.29 points.

Hong Kong - Selective bargain-hunting drove prices higher and the Hang Seng index ended 27.25 higher at 3,067.53. The broader-based Hong Kong index gained 18.29 to 2,017.11.

Singapore - Prices closed generally firmer, but off the day's highs, in moderate trading after light bargain-hunting alternated with selling.

The Straits Times industrial index rebounded 5.83 to 1,294.72. (Reuters)



# New pay pressure on inflation

## COMMENT

Pay settlements, running at an average rise of more than 9 per cent on the CBI's latest figures, are ominous for the economy and undermine the Treasury's tactics to cut underlying inflation quickly. For many months, pay settlements have run comfortably below the average rise in earnings. This is partly due to overtime, which is gradually falling off and wage drift, due to structured promotions and the like, which has defied calculation but probably runs at more than 1 per cent a year. The other main difference is that CBI members' pay settlements are more forward looking than the snapshot of earnings. The rapid convergence between pay settlements and the official rise in average earnings, running at 9.75 per cent pending new figures due tomorrow, therefore suggests that basic earnings are still accelerating sharply.

That means that underlying inflation is on a collision course with the government's policy of restraining price increases through action on demand in the economy. Inflation has acquired an even stronger momentum

through the interaction between the retail price index and pay demands.

The link between these colliding forces is the rate of unemployment. There is already some evidence that jobs are being lost, though not so far at a politically alarming rate. The pace could quickly change.

On all predictions, the Treasury's policy is about to undergo a fundamental swivel. There is no commitment to fixing sterling formally to the mark at any particular moment. But a strong wind is clearly blowing in Whitehall behind entry into the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS sometime next month and certainly before the end of the year. If entry is timed in September, the motive would essentially be political, either to disarm continental critics of Britain's bona fides in the Community or to kick the most distinctive feature of the Opposition's tactics from

beneath Neil Kinnock's feet before the autumn party conferences.

The underlying rate of inflation, already measuring more than 6 per cent on producer prices, is still rising. ERM entry would therefore negate, rather than merely neglect, the prime minister's most sensible condition. The exchange rate on entry must reflect the current exchange rate of a bout three marks to the pound. Yet this clearly depends on domestic interest rates unperpetuated by the prospect of currency stability — with a little petrocurrency thrown in — rather than a competitive exchange rate. Entry at this level would therefore almost certainly result in a savage rise in unemployment in the next two to three years. This could only be avoided by the

Chancellor taking a gamble by cutting interest rates on the back of falling demand and ignoring the underlying rate of inflation. Given the instincts of currency dealers, that is not a gamble he could afford to take.

## ISE pressures

Pressure is bound to increase on the International Stock Exchange to create an order-driven second market after John Redwood, the corporate affairs minister, made it clear that he would be sympathetic to the creation of such a market outside the ISE if nothing happened within the system.

The main conundrum facing Andrew Hughes, chairman of the ISE, is that his organisation does not know whether reforms

need to be made to help the private investor in a market geared to institutional business, or to provide a better service to smaller companies in a market dominated by trade in the top 150 international stocks. Since private investors traditionally provide the volume of dealings in small company stocks, the issues overlap. But they are not the same. Cheap access to big stocks for private investors may be provided through market forces by the big banks and other pure dealing services. Thinking on structural change should therefore concentrate on a different market for the shares of smaller companies, preferably before the existing market becomes irretrievably moribund.

## Pump prices

More heat than light has been generated in the current furor over petrol

prices. So a cool analysis from UBS Phillips and Drew provides some welcome long term perspective. Charting the price of petrol over 10 years and 20 years which includes three oil shocks to the western industrialised economies, the study shows that the consumer has not fared too badly. In fact petrol prices have failed to keep pace with inflation.

In 1970 motorists were paying the equivalent of 32p for a gallon of four-star, which adjusted for inflation, would be worth 226p in today's money. In 1980 a gallon cost 121p, which represents 246p today. It is more difficult to draw such a clear conclusion from the price of crude oil which should dictate the price of petrol. The \$2 barrel of 1970 equates to \$14 today, against the current price of just under \$27. In 1980 oil was worth \$35.60 a barrel, which equates to \$72.

UBS also estimates that after allowing for Government duty of 61 per cent and a further 28.1 per cent to cover the cost of buying oil from a refinery, wholesalers' profit margins are reduced to 6.6 per cent.

# Britain the target as Japanese go on march



Takuma Yamamoto: leading Fujitsu takeover of ICL

FIRST the Japanese came to sell their products. Then they built their own factories and were widely applauded. Then they bought property. Now, the takeover of Britain's ICL by Fujitsu, led by chairman Takuma Yamamoto, suggests that Japanese companies will no longer refrain from corporate deals. And the applause is becoming more muted.

The intuitive assumption that the Japanese are on the march to Europe has been confirmed by statistics published by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, according to which Japanese investment has risen 70 per cent to \$14 billion in the year to March.

The country affected most by Japanese investment in Europe is Britain, closely followed by the Netherlands. Germany and France lag behind. Britain attracted \$5.24 billion direct investment from Japan.

The most recent prominent Japanese investments in Britain have been Toyota's announcement of a car plant in Burnaston, Derbyshire, and the decisions by Nissan, Sony, Canon and Sharp, to establish their research and design headquarters in Britain.

Telford in Shropshire, the Northeast, Scotland and South Wales are the favourite industrial locations in Britain. Last week, Nipponenso, the Japanese motor components maker, announced a \$65 million joint venture, which would increase the number of Japanese plants in the Telford area to 20. There are 130 Japanese manufacturing plants across the country.

According to one theory, Japanese investment rises in line with European protectionism, in particular over fears that the single market will result in "fortress Europe". Akira Yasuoka, director of economics research at Nomura Research Institute in London, said fears over European protectionism have contributed to the Japanese investment drive in the past. "But as local content rules appear to get stricter, the biggest concern among Japanese firms is that localisation is not enough."

The Japanese invest about twice as much in America

than in Europe, and the gap is unlikely to close to any large extent during the 1990s.

Mr Yasuoka said the reason behind the investment drive is the saturation of Japan's domestic markets, forcing Japanese companies to build up corporate identities abroad. He estimates that in 1992 Japan will produce as many cars abroad as it will export. Currently, exports account for 70 per cent of foreign sales. The tendency to increase foreign production at the expense of exports will also apply for the electrical and office machinery sectors.

One sector which will increasingly become the focus of Japanese interests is property. The report, however, added

that Japanese interests accounted for just over 40 per cent of the £2.5 billion in property investment seen in the City of London last year. The Japanese accounted for £1.06 billion, according to estimates by Jones Lang Wootton, the surveyor and property consultant, which expects Japanese investment pitched for long-term gains to continue.

Japanese investment has been setting the pace in London, rather than from America or even from Scandinavia, where the easing of Swedish exchange controls unleashed much investment into British property.

Dai-ichi's £40 million deal on the Randsworth Centre in Wilson Street, Yasuda's £140 million acquisition of Riverplate House, Finsbury Circus, and Asahi's £118 million purchase of Leadhall Court feature among Japanese life company purchases since the beginning of last year.

There has been a spate of property company buying in central London, notably the EIE acquisition of Britannic House West for almost £200 million. Mitsui Real Estate also bought 20 Old Bailey for nearly £140 million.

Most recently, Mitsubishi Estate Company, one of the largest Japanese property companies — which bought the Rockefeller Center in New York — has been reported as taking about a one-third share in London's Paternoster Square development.

The others involved are Greycoat, the developer, and America's Park Tower Realty. Japanese involvement outside London includes two joint ventures, one in Birmingham, which includes Shimizu, and another in Glasgow in which Kumagai Gumi has an interest.

The Japanese are an integral part of European business, be it in manufacturing or property. In the current year, Mr Yasuoka believes, investment into Europe will increase again, although not at same rate as last year.

DEREK HARRIS and WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU

# De Beers flaws the market

THE new look De Beers — reporting for the six months ended June in the form of De Beers Consolidated, De Beers Centenary, and on a pro forma basis — has left the market disappointed.

An interim dividend of 26 South African cents and 15 US cents (62.5 SA cents), is a far cry from the 80 SA cents plus most had expected. Considering that cover is up from 5.18 to 5.49 times, De Beers' caution contains a message.

There is nothing wrong with pre-tax profits, which rose from \$661 million to \$684 million, or with the attributable profits of \$517 million (\$443 million). But there is a flaw over prospects. As the group admits, the diamond market is "quieter in comparison with the former conditions" evident in the first quarter, and it is anybody's guess how a world recession would impact on such a luxury item as diamonds.

The group's Swiss arm (Centenary) clearly needs to build up cash ammunition to fund a stockpile that could well sell.

The margin on the diamond account has slipped from 21.14 per cent to 19.78 per cent, though group investment income should look healthier in the second half because of traditionally stronger second half dividend flow. Year-end profits should be

higher, as should the dividend. At £12.60, and on a prospective p/e of 6.9 and a yield of 5.2 per cent, the shares are still fundamentally attractive. But a better dividend showing is needed before investors fall over themselves to buy.

## T Robinson

WHEN a capital goods manufacturer has RJR Nabisco and Magnet among its largest customers, it takes no great insight to realise that cash is going to be tight.

Even so, the market was caught off balance by the extent of yesterday's bad news from Thomas Robinson, the engineering-based mini-conglomerate.

Interim profits, well below expectations at £10.35 million (up 1.5 per cent on last year), were bad enough, but successive share issues meant that earnings per share fell almost a fifth to 4.9p. The outlook is no better.

Graham Rudd, the chairman, issued a warning that second-half profits were unlikely to reach last year's. The downgrades that followed the announcement mean that full-year forecasts have fallen from above £30 million since the final results in March to about £22 million now.

With Robinson earning 60 per cent of its profits in Britain

and the two main markets for its capital goods — wood and food processing — likely to remain flat until interest rates fall, it is difficult to predict any marked improvement until well into next year.

With the shares underperforming the market by 35 per cent in the past year, even before yesterday's 6p reaction to the figures, investors might argue that all the bad news is in the price. But why risk it?

As yesterday's announcement showed, bad news is not always easy to see coming. Even at a 40 per cent discount to the market, the 8.5 per cent yield looks the only attraction in the medium term.

## Hanson

THE great Hanson money-making machine rolls on, even though some management time has had to be diverted to the PowerGen affair. Until that situation resolves itself with a full bid on the table, Hanson-watchers will have to content themselves with some excellent figures in the nine months to end-June.

Hanson shares, depressed of late by the soaring pound, difficulties at SCM and the weakness of the building materials market, were ahead by 6p to 215p after third quarter pre-tax profits came in at the top end of expectations, £74 million higher at £369

profits for the first nine months were up £197 million at £339 million.

Back-of-the-envelope figures suggest organic growth in the third quarter was a respectable 15 per cent, after currencies ate into savings of £25 million from the loan stock conversion, £10 million from Peabody and perhaps the same from Consolidated Gold Fields, net of funding.

The brick businesses and ARC's building operations will have been hurt by the downturn, but the tobacco, Grove cranes and Ever Ready battery operations will have performed well.

Income from asset sales was more than halved to £156 million in the nine months, while the lack of activity in the third quarter meant a small book loss. None the less, even after Peabody, Hanson had net cash of £50 million, while borrowing capacity ran to £15 billion.

Assuming £1.32 billion pre-tax for the current financial year, the shares sell on a multiple of just over ten times projected earnings, while the company, in its keenness to encourage loan stock conversion and the resulting £1 billion swing on the balance sheet, has already indicated a dividend yield of about 6.4 per cent. Well up with current events, but a good deal on PowerGen could see the shares running again.

## LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Index	Call	Put	Call	Put
Strike	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
100	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
110	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
120	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
130	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
140	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
150	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
160	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
170	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
180	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
190	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
200	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
210	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
220	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
230	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
240	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
250	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
260	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
270	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
280	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
290	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
300	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
310	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
320	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
330	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
340	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
350	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
360	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
370	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
380	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
390	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
400	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
410	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
420	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
430	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
440	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
450	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
460	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
470	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
480	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
490	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
500	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
510	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
520	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
530	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
540	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
550	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
560	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
570	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
580	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
590	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
600	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
610	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
620	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
630	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
640	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
650	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
660	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
670	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
680	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
690	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
700	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
710	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
720	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
730	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
740	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
750	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
760	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
770	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
780	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
790	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
800	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
810	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
820	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
830	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
840	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
850	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
860	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
870	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
880	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
890	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
900	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
910	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
920	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
930	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
940	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
950	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
960	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
970	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
980	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
990	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

## WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily chg (%)	Yearly chg (%)	Daily chg (pts)	Yearly chg (pts)
The World	615.8	0.7	-27.0	0.9	-15.8
(free)	117.4	0.7	-27.0	0.8	-15.8
EAPE	108.8	1.1	-31.5	1.0	-22.1
(free)	108.2	1.1	-31.9	0.9	-22.4
Europe	688.3	0.2	-12.2	0.3	-8.2
(free)	143.5	0.2	-12.2	0.0	-8.2
Nth America	441.3	0.1	-18.0	0.1	-4.7
(free)	230.9	0.9	-1.8	0.9	6.2
Pacific	2285.0	1.8	-42.4	1.6	-30.2
Far East	3277.5	1.9	-43.4	1.7	-31.2
Australia	293.1	0.6	-15.8	0.4	-3.2
Asia	1648.7	-0.3	-10.8	-0.1	-0.3
Belgium	777.0	-0.3	-21.1	-0.1	-15.9
Canada	465.0	0.2	-23.3	0.0	-11.3
Denmark	1251.3	-0.1	-4.9	0.0	1.7
Finland	87.9	-0.2	-23.8	-0.2	-18.0
(free)	126.8	1.1	-14.9	1.1	-8.5
France	640.5	-0.8	-20.8	-0.6	-15.2
Germany	811.5	-0.7	-11.6	-0.6	-3.7
Hong Kong	2044.8	0.9	-7.8	0.9	7.3
Italy	318.5	-1.1	-17.4	-0.9	-1.2
Japan	3431.6	0.9	-44.4	1.7	-33.5
Malaysia	784.4	0.5	-18.0	0.5	-1.8
New Zealand	78.1	0.9	-24.2	-0.4	-14.6
Norway	1461.6	2.4	8.9	2.4	17.8
(free)	258.8	3.0	10.7	3.0	2.9
Singapore	1627.2	0.8	-18.4	1.0	-9.5
Spain	190.9	-0.1	-19.3	0.0	-16.6
Sweden	1599.8	0.9	-8.8	0.9	-0.3
(free)	233.3	0.7	-3.7	0.7	5.3
Switzerland	820.1	0.8	-10.3	0.7	-1.6
(free)	122.6	1.0	-12.1	1.0	-1.0
United Kingdom	655.0	1.0	-7.8	1.0	0.7
USA	398.6	0.1	-17.5	0.1	-3.6

(\*) Local currency. Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International.

# THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## County team

ROBERT Mapstone, Warburg Securities' head of UK derivatives — a term which covers everything from options to convertibles and warrants — has just been poached by County NatWest to run its own burgeoning derivatives division. Mapstone, who resigned on Monday, represents the latest in a succession of key personnel moves in the



**The prices in this section refer to Monday's trading**

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

## STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES : OTHER STERLING RATES

**DOLLAR SPOT RATES**

Malaysia	2.6953-2.6963	Switzerland	1.3133-1.3143	Belgium (Cont.)	32.40-32.41
Australia	1.2399-1.2414	Netherlands	1.3133-1.3143	Hong Kong	7.7690-7.7700

## MONEY MARKETS

	7 day	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth
Currency				
Dollar				

Local Authority Deposits (%)

**GOLD COINS (Per coin. Ex VAT)**

ECGD  
Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance. Make-up your order with:  
New Sovereigns: \$98.00-98.00 (250.50-52.00)  
Old Sovereigns: \$96.00-98.00 (250.50-52.00)

chems IV & V: 14.991 per cent.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol
SE 100	-	-	-	-	-

Free Month Starting	Previous open interest	169025	US Treasury Bond	89.55	89.55	31
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90	91.42	91.43	91.40	91.41	988	German Govt Bond	Previous open interest 75190
90	91.23	91.26	91.22	91.24	988	Sep 90	82.25 82.44

### COMMODITIES

<p> Sep 623-624  Dec 661-662 </p>	<p> Jul 736-737  Sep 755-756 </p>	<p> (€/tonne) </p>	<p> Cash </p>	<p> 2 month </p>	<p> Rudolf Wott </p>
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May 649-650	Zinc Spec H <sup>2</sup>	1601.0-1602.0	1530.0-1532.0	114100
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20.00 FOB Vol 1899  
20.00 Net 249 0-42 6

26 05 LONDON GRAIN FUTURES  
22 05 WHEAT close 12/11 104 1/2  
23 05

Close	Sp 110.85	NV 114.70	Ja 118.35	105.7	106.8	Eng/Wm (p)	78.9	79.2	100.89
87 5	Mr 121.10	My 122.30		Live Cattle Contract			78.9	79.2	100.89

Vol 0 | Vol Fig-29 Cattle-0

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# Portfolio

## PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright a share of the daily prize money. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Close	Low	High
1	Smiths Ltd (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
2	Reynolds	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
3	Dunelm	Home/Accent	125.00	124.00	126.00
4	Williams & Morrow	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
5	Taylor Wadsworth	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
6	Smith WHA (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
7	Racal Telecom	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
8	Victors	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
9	Evered	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
10	Halford	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
11	Wood (SW)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
12	Boots (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
13	De La Rue	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
14	Meyer Ltd	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
15	Tarmac	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
16	First Earth Tiles	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
17	Marwood Foods	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
18	BPF Ltd (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
19	Br Polychem	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
20	Jardine Math	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
21	Sealey	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
22	Chico Bros	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
23	Piccolo C&W	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
24	Stand Chem (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
25	Micro Focus	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
26	Wolston (John)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
27	Wainwright G (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
28	Midco	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
29	Unilever (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
30	Ultronics (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
31	Parsons Ltd	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
32	P&E International	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
33	KCA Drilling	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
34	Life Sciences	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
35	Tomlin	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
36	Advent	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
37	Booth Ltd	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
38	Morrison (W)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
39	Town Centre	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
40	Rodmans T (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
41	Ling (U)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
42	News Corp	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4.00 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

The winner of the £4000 Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday was Mr Colin Evans, of Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex.

## BRITISH FUNDS

No.	Company	Group	Close	Low	High
1	Smiths Ltd (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
2	Reynolds	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
3	Dunelm	Home/Accent	125.00	124.00	126.00
4	Williams & Morrow	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
5	Taylor Wadsworth	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
6	Smith WHA (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
7	Racal Telecom	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
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17	Marwood Foods	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
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42	News Corp	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Group	Close	Low	High
1	Smiths Ltd (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
2	Reynolds	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
3	Dunelm	Home/Accent	125.00	124.00	126.00
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5	Taylor Wadsworth	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
6	Smith WHA (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
7	Racal Telecom	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
8	Victors	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
9	Evered	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
10	Halford	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
11	Wood (SW)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
12	Boots (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
13	De La Rue	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
14	Meyer Ltd	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
15	Tarmac	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
16	First Earth Tiles	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
17	Marwood Foods	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
18	BPF Ltd (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
19	Br Polychem	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
20	Jardine Math	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
21	Sealey	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
22	Chico Bros	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
23	Piccolo C&W	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
24	Stand Chem (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
25	Micro Focus	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
26	Wolston (John)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
27	Wainwright G (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
28	Midco	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
29	Unilever (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
30	Ultronics (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
31	Parsons Ltd	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
32	P&E International	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
33	KCA Drilling	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
34	Life Sciences	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
35	Tomlin	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
36	Advent	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
37	Booth Ltd	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
38	Morrison (W)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
39	Town Centre	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
40	Rodmans T (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
41	Ling (U)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
42	News Corp	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Group	Close	Low	High
1	Smiths Ltd (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
2	Reynolds	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
3	Dunelm	Home/Accent	125.00	124.00	126.00
4	Williams & Morrow	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
5	Taylor Wadsworth	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
6	Smith WHA (as)	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
7	Racal Telecom	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
8	Victors	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00
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42	News Corp	Industrial S-Z	125.00	124.00	126.00

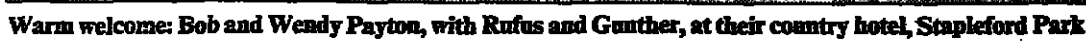
## UNDATED

1990 up Low	Company	Open	High	Low	Close	% Chg
173	Ashted (as)	204	206 1/2	196 1/2	198	5.8
174	Ashted	162	166			
175	Ashted	162	166		23	1.3
176	Ashted (Harr)	65	67 1/2	64 1/2	66	3.0
177	Ashted	162	166			
178	Ashted	162	166			
179	Ashted	162	166			
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300	Ashted	162	166			



# Conjuring visions of sugar plums

By contrast, 11 Cadogan Gardens, a townhouse hotel, makes



Nor should dreams be limited to a white Christmas; green is perfectly acceptable. This year, at the Swallow Chase Hotel in York, where last year's ecologically sensitive programme was successful, the Queen's speech will be replaced with a video-recording of

● For details of many Christmas breaks available at country hotels apply to the English Tourist Board, Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 9EL (081-846 9000); Scottish Tourist Board, 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh, EH4 3EU (031-332 2433 or 071-930 8661); Wales Tourist Board, Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Road, Cardiff CF2 1UY (0222 499909 or 071-409 0969). For cossetting in spbaritic surroundings, study also the brochures of the Relais & Châteaux, Pride of Britain and Prestige hotel associations.

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# Paris pips London on top hotel prices

The route of the European grand tour appears to be changing as new destinations become more popular, judging by the results of a survey by Pannell Kerr Forster Associates, the hotel consultants. Hotels in cities such as Vienna and Geneva, once the highlights of the grand tour, fill only 60 per cent of their rooms on average, while cities such as Budapest, Munich and Madrid are beginning to attract visitors away from traditional destinations. Last year, Budapest had a room occupancy of 75.3 per cent, Munich 77.2 per cent and Madrid 72.9 per cent.

The survey, *Eurocity Survey 1990*, sponsored by Salomon Brothers and Jones Lang Wootton, was carried out among 187 hotels in 18 cities in 16 countries, and shows that demand for quality accommodation in Europe remained strong during 1989, with 16 of the 18 cities recording an increase in annual room occupancy. On average, Paris was the most expensive city, with a room in a quality hotel costing £112.67 a night. London came second at £101.62. Athens was the cheapest at £46.27.

Isntabul achieved the highest level of room occupancy with 79.4 per cent, with London third at 76.1 per cent and Geneva the lowest at 62.2 per cent.

In 1989, London's quality hotels saw a 6 per cent fall in the number of Americans staying compared with 1988, as well as a 2

## A survey reveals a switch in leading European centres as 1992 approaches

per cent fall in the number of Japanese visitors. Instead, they enjoyed a resurgence of domestic guests, with more than 25 per cent of occupants last year coming from within the British Isles.

As a guide to service in the hotels across Europe, the survey shows that Istanbul had the highest ratio of staff to room at 1.32. London's ratio was 1.11 and Stockholm's the lowest at 0.59. Frank Croston, a director of the consultants, said that the European hotel industry was undergoing a period of change as new destinations for the business traveller and tourist were developed. "We think the prospects for certain cities, such as Budapest, London and Madrid, are very promising if demand increases at the rate we expect and the facilities are made available."

Mr Croston said the coming of the single European market in 1992 was greeted by the hotel industry with a mixture of hope and trepidation. "It is certain to provide further opportunities for Europe's hotels, because we believe that the effect of the single market will be neither as drastic, nor as immediate as many pundits

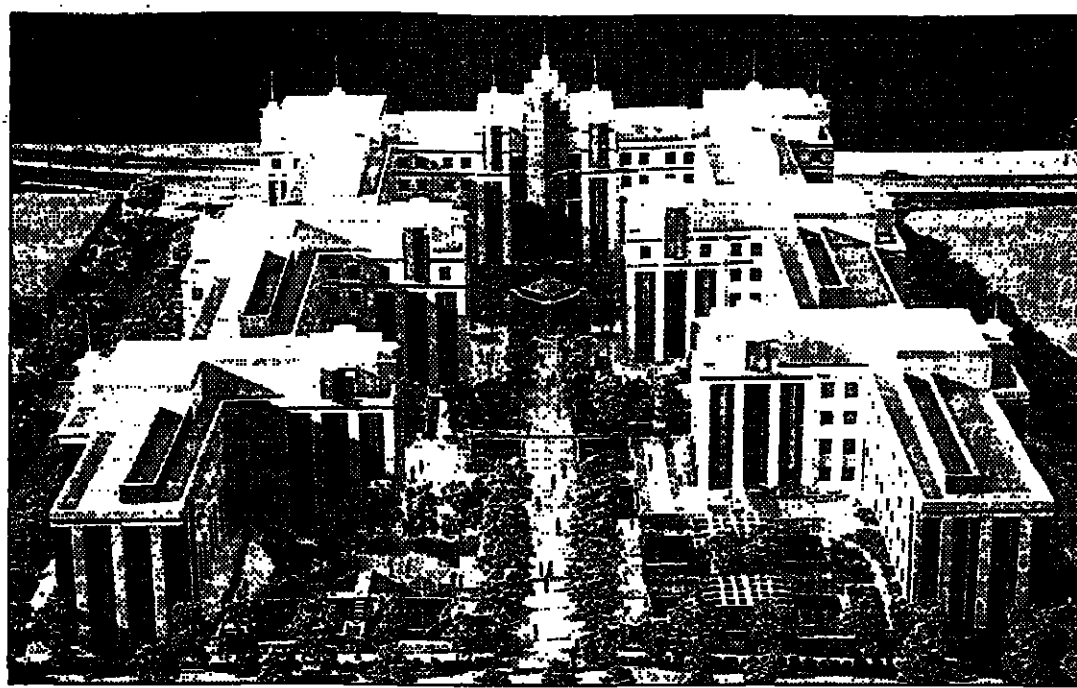
predict. The single market will simply lead to more business travel and, therefore, mean an increase in demand for quality hotel accommodation."

In Paris, demand grew by more than 10 per cent during 1989, and revenue from rooms increased by 30 per cent compared with 1988. Only 13.6 per cent of visitors to Paris hotels came from France, with Americans providing 25 per cent, the rest of Europe 50 per cent, and the number of Japanese visitors increasing sharply. The figures were boosted by visitors to the bicentenary celebrations.

Mr Croston said that the survey showed that if investment and promotional activity continued to grow as they had in the past two years, France should enjoy strong growth well into the 1990s.

"It is reasonable to predict that, when completed, both Euro Disneyland and the Channel tunnel will enhance Paris as a destination from both a commercial and leisure standpoint," he said.

Madrid, the survey suggests, is on the brink of a boom. Demand for accommodation grew by just over 3 per cent during 1989, but a number of important events in the next three years, including the World Exposition, Olympic Games and Madrid's period as the European capital city, in addition to the impact of Spain's entry into the European Community, should ensure strong demand.



Back to the future: the proposed Thirties-style Park Avenue development in west London

## Art deco heads west again

A NEW £160 million development on Western Avenue near Hanger Lane, west London, has been designed to evoke the art deco themes and character of the corporate landmark buildings created during the phase of "arterial road architecture" of the Thirties and Forties, which were so powerfully demonstrated in the Hoover building a little further along the road at Perivale.

The 400,000 sq ft development, on a ten acre site, will be the largest development in west London and has been designed for use as international company headquarters, aiming to take advantage of the opportunities anticipated with the proposed A40/M40 link to Birmingham.

## Western Avenue gets a £160 million old-style facelift

For Sellar Morris Properties and the Berisford group are the joint developers, and the scheme, which has received detailed consent, has been designed by Seifert, whose brief was to provide a 380,000 sq ft complex which could be divided into six main office buildings for separate letting if required.

The building, Park Avenue, of four to six storeys, has a 100ft atrium separating the two sections

on the Western Avenue front, providing a walkway to a 1.5 acre landscaped square. Behind the main complex, plans for a further 110,000 sq ft include two courtyard buildings and a terrace of six workshop units to meet the local shortage of space for small businesses.

The architects, acknowledging the art deco echoes, contrast their design with Thirties buildings. "Although of architectural interest, many Thirties buildings were not user-friendly. Today's architect, with the benefit of modern technology, better materials and evaluation methods, can create buildings which are both aesthetically appealing and pleasant and efficient places in which to work."

## IN THE MARKET

Stakis Lane & Estates, the property arm of Stakis plc, has submitted a planning application to build 908,000 sq ft of business space on a 53-acre site at Springhill, Glasgow. The proposed £100 million development, Springhill business park, aims to attract companies relocating to Scotland and could generate 3,000 jobs.

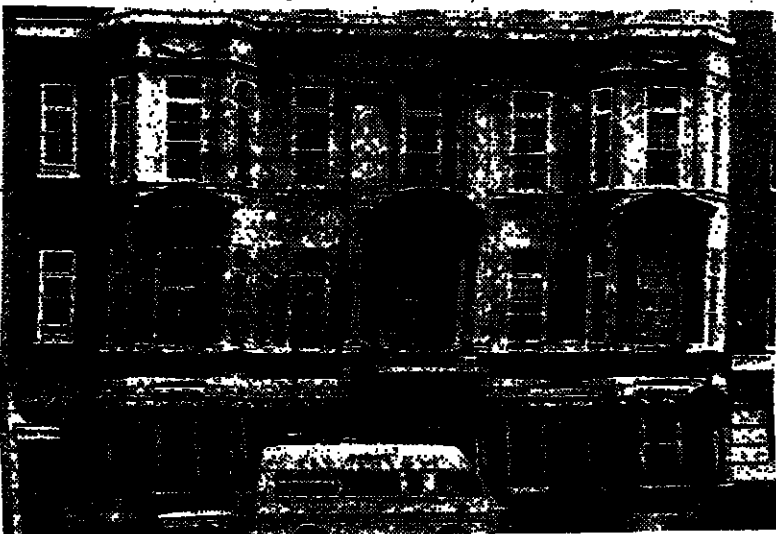
The one and two-storey business units of between 5,000 and 100,000 sq ft will be set in a landscape of trees and lakes. David Aspin, the group development director, says that if consent is granted Springhill could become Scotland's leading business park, attracting international companies from as far away as Japan.

Goldman Sachs International has agreed the pre-letting to Touché Ross of the third and fourth floors in Peterborough Court, Fleet Street, London EC4, its new London headquarters. The rent is around £50 per sq ft for the 67,000 sq ft space.

The agents Eaker Harris Saunders and Savills are marketing the remaining 27,320 sq ft fifth floor at a rent of £52.50 per sq ft. Heron Property Corporation, which is responsible for the £40 million Marlands project in Southampton, one of the largest city centre developments in Europe, has redeveloped Manchester Street, comprising eight Victorian houses, into a terrace of modern flats. The heart of the Marlands scheme is an enclosed 330,000 sq ft two-storey shopping hall, and the scheme is due to be launched next spring.

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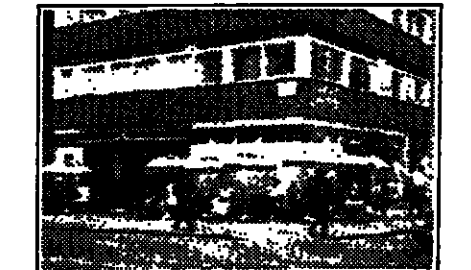
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Continued on next page

## Business Centres - Commercial Accommodation for the future?

"Property Deal-Long term investment or both", is just one of the eight papers to be presented at:  
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## DALLAS COMES TO THE UK

£14,000 - £15,000

Have you ever fancied working in the oil business? Then this corporation has a position that will tickle that fancy. They seek a senior secretary with initiative (preferably mid 20s) who enjoys work that is both varied and interesting. No audio is involved but knowledge of Mainframe would be advantageous, strike off by calling us now. Ref: AW/42.

OXFORD CIRCUS 071-255-3140

## LYNCH PIN IN PR

£13,500

That's exactly what your role will be to these two dynamic executives in this international consultancy. Organise them, the office and your clients on all aspects. If you want total involvement this is the role for you. Languages would be an advantage, but the ability to deal with people over the phone is a must as well as your superb secretarial skills. So far the chance of your life call now!

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

071-734-5675

## SEC/PA

£14,000

We promise you as much work and responsibility as you can handle. Working closely with the Head Engineer for an export company will mean that your secretarial and organisational skills will be fully utilised. A flexible nature and a good sense of humour will allow you to fit into a team environment. For further details on this ideal position, please call now. Ref: VZ/46.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE 071-225 1777

Going Places

## Problem-solver?

£14,000 + early review and

More than a passing interest in Personnel will stand you in good stead for this busy key role with one of the UK's leading specialist Search and Selection consultancies. Working closely with 2 senior consultants - both intelligent and really good fun - you'll enjoy immense involvement with blue-chip clients, passing on interview feedback to senior-level candidates etc. Lots of initiative, prioritising flair and the ability to think on your feet essential. 55 wpm typing requested. Ideally a Graduate, in your early 20's you are switched on, good under pressure and a natural communicator. Call 071-493 0713.

MERRYWEATHER ADVERTISING &amp; SELECTION

MERRYWEATHER

## An educational bias...

circa £15,000 + benefits

Significant, world-renowned force in Further Education seeks a resourceful, socially-confident PA to work closely with their cosmopolitan, pro-European MD. This is the most senior and responsible support role in the company bringing you into contact with people from all walks of life: cabinet ministers, cleaning contractors etc. 55 wpm typing requested. Very committed, loyal workforce. Very low staff turnover. Super benefits include swimming pool, squash courts, ST, nursery etc. Age 25+. If organising is your forte, please call 071-493 0713 to know more.

MERRYWEATHER ADVERTISING &amp; SELECTION

MERRYWEATHER

## Shipping Magnates...

£15,000 + bonus

Richly successful international firm of Shipbrokers seeks an intelligent, level-headed, quick-thinking individual to assist a sometimes boisterous, always entrepreneurial team of Brokers. Excellent liaison skills and natural organising ability are both seen as important qualities as you'll be prioritising an uneven workload to meet changing deadlines. Adaptable, strong team player preferred. A sense of humour and a warm personality definitely advantageous. Skills (90/50). Age 22+. If you're eager to make your mark in this friendly, hectic environment, we'd love to hear from you on 071-493 0713.

MERRYWEATHER ADVERTISING &amp; SELECTION

MERRYWEATHER

## Pure Reception

£11,500 + perks

Super opening for an even keeled, well presented experienced Receptionist with this long-established firm of Solicitors who are in the midst of redesigning and redecorating their Reception area. You are polished, approachable and efficient, at home in a front-line role and able to cope in a sometimes hectic environment. Westminster based, you'll enjoy lots of client contact, booking meetings rooms, couriers, keeping tabs on the whereabouts of the Partners. Very sociable, friendly company. Benefits include a super outfit. Age 20-30. To know more call 071-493 0713 today.

MERRYWEATHER ADVERTISING &amp; SELECTION

MERRYWEATHER

## A PERSON(NE)

PERSON?

£15,500

Book temporaries, arrange interviews, tie up all the paperwork for new recruits and organise meetings as PA/Secretary to the Personnel Director of a very large professional firm in the City. You love audio, are around 30, well educated and can talk easily to most people. Sounds you - call us on...

071/377 2666 City

071/439 7001 West End

## SECRETARIES PLUS

The Secretarial Consultants

## WORK LOCALLY - W.10

£17,18,000 + 23 days hols

+ share options

Out the commuting - join this major plc as senior secretary to the Finance Director. He is late 30's, hardworking but good fun, we are told. He has admin so its all yours - the other 50% is the usual shorthand/secretarial aspect. You are 30+, have some financial experience and want more information? Call us on...

071/439 7001 West End

071/377 2666 City

## SECRETARIES PLUS

The Secretarial Consultants

## ★ ★ SLOANE

★ ★ SQUARE ★ ★

If you have some work experience and few or no time to meet with important clients on a day to day basis. You will be working alongside the Property Manager, becoming involved with the social properties and developments within Central London. Only a title typing is required with lots of admin and telephone liaison. Call Julie...

071/439 7001 West End

071/377 2666 City

## SECRETARIES PLUS

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## RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY

£16K P.A.

A young and dynamic Venture Capital Company based in Victoria needs an articulate and well presented receptionist/secretary to become fully involved in the day to day running of their modern hi-tech offices.

As well as your switchboard, shorthand and typing (50 WPM on VPI) responsibilities you will be helping to organise and prepare meetings, book taxis and take care of reception.

An enthusiastic and flexible approach to your work and the energy that gets things done are the qualities you need. If you have a European language (French, German, Spanish) so much the better!

Call us now.

Bernadette of Bond Street

53 New Bond Street, London W1Y 0ND

071-629 1204

(Fax: 071-629 9754)

Recruitment Consultants

## Not every secretary wants an ordinary job

Some people want a special job. If you are good and looking for something different in TV, films, advertising, music, PR and publishing - call us.

## JUDY FISHER

ASSOCIATES

071-437 2277

Recruitment Consultants

## LEISURELY SECRETARY

£12,000 + Bens.

An interesting opportunity has arisen for a young lady secretary to join this well known Leisure Company based in central London. Assisting in the Hospitality Department, your role will involve a variety of duties, ranging from general secretarial, diary and general admin. Good typing skills and a pleasant personality are required if you wish to become part of this team. Ref: C-1215. Contact Stephanie on 071 638 3333

## Mistprestige

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## DRAKE PERSONNEL

INTERNATIONAL V.I.P

£14,000

Would you like to join this elite and very handy group of people who work after the European interests of this international V.I.P. based in central London? The company is looking for a young lady secretary to assist in the Hospitality Department, your role will involve a variety of duties, ranging from general secretarial, diary and general admin. Good typing skills and a pleasant personality are required if you wish to become part of this team. Ref: C-1215. Contact Stephanie on 071 638 3333

## EXECUTIVE SEARCH

£18,000 + BENEFITS.

This company is internationally recognised as a leader in the field of Management Consultancy. They have a small but expanding Executive Search team and one of its directors needs an experienced, pro-active PA.

He takes his assistant as being a vital link between him and his clients. He is eager for them to understand the premises and qualities of the service they offer. This means complete involvement in all the assignment work, from research and building candidate contacts to 3rd interviews. It also means helping with client development and expanding their client network.

You will need a minimum of 5 years secretarial experience in a support role, strong people skills and a positive attitude towards your work. Skills: A-levels, No shorthand/50 typing 25+

Golden Square Office 071 287 7788.

ANGELA MORTIMER

## First Job

Famous Films

£9,400 + Bens

Brilliant first job working for famous film company who distribute "Block-busters" throughout the world. Working for one person within a young, lively team you will be encouraged to get thoroughly involved using your new skills (shorthand and typing - no audio). Opportunity to go on to bigger and better things within the company when you feel ready. To hear more please call Samantha Brander on 071-437 6032.

HOBSTONES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

071-437 6032

071-437 6032

## EXECUTIVE SEARCH

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Golden Square Office 071 287 7788.

ANGELA MORTIMER

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Golden Square Office 071 287 7788.

ANGELA MORTIMER

## Maine-Tucker

Recruitment Consultants

## Temp for Companies

of Distinction...

... let us help you to really enjoy your Temping. Our Temps tell us we have the best jobs - that's why they stay with us. Some of our most exciting new Clients have asked us, on their behalf, to track down Temps of exceptional character and quality. We are looking for Temps both with and without Shorthand, but everyone must have at least 55 typing and preferably a selection of WPs under their belt. We have jobs both in the West End and the City - City-people, if you have Microsoft Word on Apple Mac and/or Wang WP Plus, we will be needing you very soon!

Temping can be really fun for the right people. So why not give us a call today.

50 Pall Mall, St. James's, London SW1Y 5LB. Telephone 071-925 0548

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**EXECUTIVE SEARCH****£16,000 + bonus**

Senior Associate of International Executive Search Consultancy in SW1 is looking for a capable and self-sufficient PA. You will possess excellent interpersonal skills and the ability to communicate well at all levels. Your attention to detail, command of the English language, typing and audio skills will be second to none. You will regularly liaise with Director level candidates and top Clients. Arranging interviews and in-house lunches, managing a hectic diary, & generally being meticulously well organised, you thrive under pressure. Typing of at least 60 wpm, age 25 to 30. Exceptional benefits. Call Sue Doughty.

071-497 8003.

**SUSAN DOUGHTY****RECRUITMENT**

Suite 314, Bedford Chambers, North Piazza, Covent Garden, London WC2

**DIRECTOR'S PA - EPSOM****£15,000 + CAR**

An excellent salary and company car are just two of the exceptional benefits to be gained by working close to home for this reputable, professional communications company. Dealing with a variety of highly confidential projects on behalf of their prestigious clients, this company is looking for a first class PA with good shorthand word processing skills. Aside from your sound technical abilities, you appreciate confidentiality and are used to coping with demanding individuals. A conscientious and loyal employee, you thrive when working to deadlines and under considerable pressure. To escape the 'daily commute' call Nicky Baldwin.

071-497 8003

**SUSAN DOUGHTY****RECRUITMENT**

Suite 314, Bedford Chambers, North Piazza, Covent Garden, London WC2

**TRAINING CONSULTANT**

The prestigious St James's Secretarial College requires a training consultant with a sales background. Responsibilities will include advising clients, both individuals and companies, on the college's facilities and courses with total responsibility for the college range of short courses. A five figure basic salary is offered with O.T.E. in excess of £20,000. Based at Kensington the position is available immediately.

Apply with C.V. to: Mrs Collins, 4 Welbury Gardens, London SW5 0JH.

**INTERIOR DESIGN****£12,000 neg.**

Assistant with 1-2 years experience with an up-market interior design Co. Own typing. Current liaison. site visits. Interesting Domestic projects.

071-235 0261 (Rec. Co.)

**Secretary/Administrator within Training**

We are one of the world's leading firms of chartered surveyors and international real estate consultants. Our human resources function, based in prestigious offices in the West End, is responsible for our 850 UK-based staff, and we're now looking for a people-orientated secretary/administrator to join this team.

You'll enjoy full involvement through providing comprehensive secretarial support to the Training Manager and Assistant, and being responsible for the training administration.

In addition to around two years' relevant experience and excellent

audio/MP skills, you should have a high degree of organisational and administrative expertise, a mature approach and a good standard of education.

In return we offer a highly competitive salary, and an excellent range of benefits including a substantial travel allowance.

Please write, enclosing your CV and quoting reference 662V01, to Lesley McEachin, Jones Lang Wootton, 22 Hanover Square, London W1A 2BN. Alternatively, telephone our 24-hour answering service on 071-629 6671 for an application form.

**Jones Lang Wootton**

### The Wellcome Trust Personal Assistant/Secretaries Central London

The Wellcome Trust, Britain's largest charity devoted to general medical research, is looking for two high-calibre PA/Secretaries to assist two key Directors: The Director of Science Programmes (Post ref 1B) and The Director of Finance and Administration (Post ref 1M).

These senior level positions will require strong WP skills (ideally IBM DW4), excellent typing and reasonable shorthand, together with first class organisational ability. Furthermore, discretion and initiative will be required to deal with all levels of people, even when under pressure. A background in the medical or scientific field would be advantageous for Post 1B.

Starting salaries will be negotiable on a scale from £13,500-£15,500 and the excellent benefits include Luncheon Vouchers and non-contributory pension scheme.

To apply please send your full CV to Miss D. Carty, The Wellcome Trust, 1 Park Square West, London NW1 4LJ, stating the post for which you are applying clearly on the envelope. Interviews are likely to be held on September 5th 1990.

No agencies

### MOVE INTO RECRUITMENT CONSULTANCY c.£13,500 + benefits

We are a highly regarded and successful computer recruitment consultancy, based in Central London.

A superb opportunity has arisen for a bright and dynamic individual to develop as a recruitment consultant. Initially you will work closely with one of our Directors who will train you in all aspects of recruitment, data processing, interviewing techniques etc.

You will probably be in your mid 20's with ambition, tenacity, and a will to succeed in a demanding yet rewarding profession.

We offer a competitive salary, season ticket loan, BUPA and a company car after a qualifying period.

To apply, please send your CV to Angela Paterson  
Greenfield Human Resources, Norman House,  
105-109 Strand, London, WC2R 0BZ

**Frankfurt****80,000 DM package**

Small office of a US investment house operating in Frankfurt seeks an Assistant to the Managing Director.

This role requires someone accustomed to taking responsibility and committed enough to make a significant contribution to the success and future growth of this venture. With German mother-tongue, plus fluent English and French, you will be expected to attend meetings and generally coordinate the MD's workload. Graduate preferred. A tri-lingual secretary is also required.

Please contact Sabina Stewart on 071-588 3535.

**Crone Corkill****RECRUITMENT - Multilingual - CONSULTANTS****ASSISTANT TO DIRECTORS****ASCOT****Attractive salary & car**

ILI is a dynamic, well established (we're 40), rapidly expanding publishing, book distribution and property company.

Our 2 directors (good delegators) need an intelligent 'hands on' Secretary/Manager (30-50) capable of making commercial decisions. You will have excellent administrative and leadership qualities. You will be responsible for 10 staff and £1.2M rental income. You should feel you have good communication abilities, tact and diplomacy as well as impeccable shorthand/typing.

To the right person (a graduate) we can offer an excellent career and an exciting future in an outstanding environment.

(If you live in East Berks, why travel to the City, or equally in West London, why not counter-commute?)

To find out more in strictest confidence, send your CV to the MD, ILI, Index House, Ascot, Berks SL5 7EU.

**Members only!****£14,000 + bonus**

Expansion and promotion in international exchange have resulted in a new vacancy in a vital department. Working in the membership division as secretary/assistant will involve you with traders, member firms and database information-keeping duties. Fast-moving and sociable, the team needs someone with good typing/MP and A Levels/degree. Age 20s. Room for progression. Please telephone Catherine Ferguson on 071-588 3535.

**Crone Corkill****RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS****OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR****c.£18,000**

We are a leading firm of International Loss Adjusters primarily specialising in the handling of energy claims.

A lively and efficient person is required to run the general administration of our relatively small city office including responsibility for the secretarial staff. Duties will include certain bookkeeping functions and other accounts related work.

The successful applicant will be self-motivated with above average organisational and secretarial skills (80/60 wpm plus WP. Wordperfect). Some previous knowledge of accounts work is required. Preference will be given to French speaking candidates.

We offer a pleasant working environment plus a competitive salary and benefits.

Detailed CVs should be forwarded to:

Mr K.E. Jarman  
Matthews-Daniel International (London) Ltd  
Marion House  
71-74 Mark Lane  
London EC3R 7HS  
(NO AGENCIES)

**MULTI-LINGUAL OPPORTUNITIES****PA Secretary with French & Spanish to £18,000**

Expanding international company operating within the Leisure Industry is seeking a PA with a good knowledge of French and/or Spanish to assist their Managing Director. Great opportunity for involvement and chance to use your own initiative. Languages would be used for extensive and client liaison. English, shorthand and WP skills essential. Please telephone 071 408 0247 - for more information.

**Elizabeth Hunt****RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS****MULTI-LINGUAL DIVISION****French and German in Marketing to £16,000 +**

International Marketing and Design Consultants urgently require a PA/ Administrator for their Managing Director. Complete responsibility and involvement together with creative and challenging job content will be given to a candidate with strong administrative skills. You need to have top-rate secretarial skills and a good knowledge of both languages. Please telephone 071 408 0247 - for more information.

**Elizabeth Hunt****RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS****MULTI-LINGUAL DIVISION****COMMUNICATE IN GERMAN**

Situated in a smart suburb of Frankfurt this International Blue Chip Engineering Company is looking for a German speaking person with real communication strengths and an outgoing and confident personality. This is a real opportunity to gain Cosmopolitan experience in an environment where your German and English language skills will be much in demand.

If you have good ability and would like to expand your horizons here is the chance that you need. Salary £14,000.

**COMMUNICATE IN GERMAN****Part-time Opportunity**

A City based German merchant bank seeks a secretary with good conversational German to work 3 afternoons per week in the mergers and acquisition department.

This varied and interesting role would suit someone with good typing and WP (Microsoft Word) skills looking to work in a friendly environment.

Salary negotiable according to experience.

International Secretaries  
174 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9PB  
071-491 7100  
(Fax 071-491 2971)  
Recruitment Consultants

**Bilingual Legal****FLAIR ET FRANCAIS?**

Fluent French and enjoy a challenge? If you have litigation exp. this top solicitors needs you to organise a Partner & Exec Full involvement & large unit Great team spirit, plus surrounding legal skills.

**HABLA ESPANOL? £13,500 + Bonus**  
Outgoing? On the ball & unflappable? Spanish Dept. of renowned law firm require top PA with Spanish & para-legal to run the show & liaise with clients. Never a dull moment! See slots & a series of letters a must!

**CALLING ALL LEGAL EAGLES!**  
We currently have immediate openings for experienced legal audio secs with any Euro lang. Knowledge of litigation, DW4 a plus! Superb rates! CALL US NOW!

WEST END 071-493 6446 CITY 071-929 5373

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**PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE****to £17,388**

The London Borough of Croydon is a progressive and customer orientated Council which gives a high priority to both services and standards.

Our recently appointed Chief Executive is seeking a professional and competent PA to organise his Secretariat including the supervision of an Assistant Secretary.

This is a demanding role requiring initiative and responsibility as well as the patience and skill to handle a wide range of personal contacts including the public.

Previous experience of working at the most senior level in a large organisation is essential together with a solid portfolio of good secretarial skills including audio typing and wordprocessing experience.

Application forms and further details are available from the Administration Services Manager, the Borough Secretary's Department, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 3JS or telephone 081-686 4433 ext. 3877. Closing date: 31st August.



AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

**PART-TIME VACANCIES****PART-TIME SECRETARY****SALARY NEG**

A Trade Association based in W1 is looking for a mature and friendly person to work 3 or 4 days a week.

Working on your own initiative you will organise functions, make hotel bookings as well as providing secretarial support to the executive.

Age is immaterial, but you should have good W.P. and typing (45/50 WPM) skills and shorthand would be an advantage.

If working part-time suits your lifestyle please us now and we'll tell you more about this and many other part-time vacancies currently available.

Bernadette of Bond Street  
55 New Bond Street, London W1Y 0ND  
071-629 1204  
(Fax: 071-629 5541)  
Recruitment Consultants

**TRAINING IN PERSONNEL****£15,000 + PACKAGE**

International Service Company currently expanding in Australia and Russia need a PA to their Group Personnel Director. Based at their Head Office in W1 his small team is responsible for 5,000 people worldwide.

You will be trained in all company culture and policies with a long term view to doing IPM exams. To begin with, this will mean undertaking his secretarial work, managing his diary and making travel arrangements. It will mean lots of international contact with their other offices during recruitment and training periods.

You will need 2-3 years experience as a secretary with a strong interest in having a career in Personnel.

Skills: 60/50 + Languages.

Golden Square Office Ring 071 287 7788.

ANGELA MORTIMER

071 836 3794  
22 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HR

**Bilingualgroup**

MANAGER £20,000  
Italian/French speaker? Handle all Tour arrangements, coordinate conferences, run the show! Exp. a must! Exp. proposal.

OPERATIONS ASST. £11,000  
Fluent German, outgoing personality & exp. will win you challenging role leading all incoming groups worldwide! Client contact galore & prospects!

EUROPEAN TOUR EXEC. £11,000  
Any Euro lang? Rapidly expanding Tours Dept. require experienced go getter! Responsibility, involvement and never a dull moment!

CONFERENCE? INCENTIVE ASST. £11,000  
Organise Conferences/Incentive drives! Real team world French & plus - full your potential & never look back! Exp essential!

WEST END 071-493 6446 CITY 071-929 5373

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● ATHLETICS 34  
● RACING 34, 35  
● CRICKET 36

## SPORT

## Tendulkar passes big test

By ALAN LEE

CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

OLD TRAFFORD (final day of five): England drew with India

IT REQUIRED a 17-year-old yesterday to instruct the Indians on the disciplines of saving a game. With England apparently coasting to a third consecutive victory, and another Cornhill series, Sachin Tendulkar became the second youngest century maker in the history of Test cricket.

The darkest hour, they say, is just before the dawn and India now know it is true, for until Tendulkar confirmed his bewildering maturity they were on the point of bleak surrender. Chasing, if that is the right word, 408 to win, they were bereft of hope at 183 for six shortly before tea.

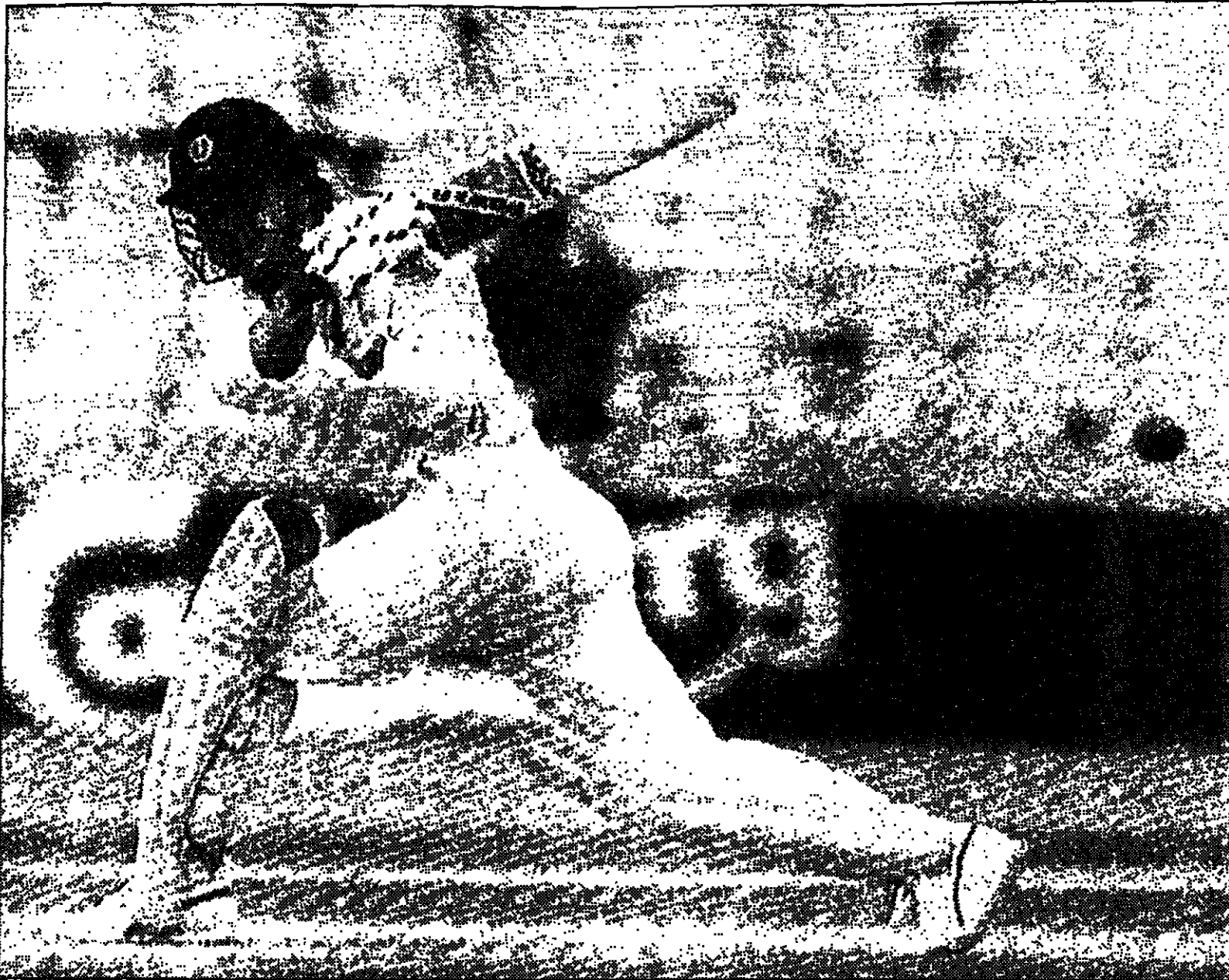
Not for the first time in this series, India's leading batsmen had shown themselves ill-equipped for an essentially rearguard action. Three former captains, with 285 caps between them, gave their wickets away, two to wild shots and the other to no shot at all. England, who had anticipated needing a hammer and chisel to erode the Indian innings on this turgid pitch, found themselves cutting through it with a butter knife.

It was too good to last and Tendulkar, with appreciable help from the obdurate Manoj Prabhakar, ensured that it did not. In almost four hours at the crease he did not give a single chance and the unbroken seventh-wicket stand of 160 in 150 minutes finally left India only 65 short of the target.

Tendulkar's century was the sixth of the match, equalling the figure at Lord's. Records having fallen like autumn leaves, one hardly needs to ask when the first two games of a series last contained 12 hundreds, but when most of the 12 (Gooch's 333 exempted) have been forgotten, Tendulkar's will live on.

It is all but 30 years since Mushtaq Mohammad made a century for Pakistan at the tender age of 17 years and 82 days. That is a long time for any sporting record to stand, and stand it still does, but Tendulkar came within 30 days of beating it.

The merit of his innings is not so much the volume of runs but the time at which they were made. Mushtaq's 100 was in the first innings of a drawn test in Delhi; Tendulkar's came at crisis



Rising to the occasion: Tendulkar hits out on the way to his match-saving century at Old Trafford. He was man of the match

point, an entire tour resting upon it and, in Indian tradition, a hostile welcome assured for all on their return home if he had failed. It was an awesome burden for anyone, let alone a fresh-faced teenager, but this remarkable young man took it all in his stride.

He is neither an extravagant player nor simply an accumulator. His runs come classically, largely in front of the wicket and substantially on the off side. He is correct, unspectacular and utterly unflappable and he is destined to be a world star into the next century.

That India should even need such heroics seemed a remote possibility in the day's

early overs. Despite an overnight lead of 377, a damp morning and a discouraging weather forecast, Gooch elected to bat on. He was proved right, for the rain stayed away and India managed to score at four runs an over even when under the cost.

Morris was unable to resume his innings, his left arm bruised and painful after being struck by a straight drive from Smith on Monday evening. Russell deputised jauntily and 30 runs were added in five overs before the declaration.

India's confusion was evident from the first ball, a stray looser from Malcolm to which Shastri flashed an instinctive and unsuitable

shot. Sidhu was not so lucky. His first ball, from Fraser, looped off pad and glove and the England substitute, Chris Adams, of Derbyshire, took a dramatic catch after two strides and a flying leap from short leg.

Shastri did not learn from his escape and in venturing something equally ambitious at another wide one from Malcolm, he dragged it into the stumps off the inside edge. Manjrekar and Vengsarkar restored calm and, for as long as they remained, India seemed in little danger.

Gooch called his players into a huddle as they emerged after lunch. They were allowed this habit to slip, of late, but whatever was said

this time had a dramatic effect. Manjrekar, pushing at short leg, and Vengsarkar instantly followed. At Lord's, he had been caught behind when trying to withdraw his bat. This time he withdrew it emphatically and watched, mortified, as the ball from Lewis cut back to uproot his off stump.

This was a good spell from Lewis, at brisk pace and with none of the run-up and follow-through problems of old. But if England were to win, Hemmings needed to do the bulk of the damage and, in taking two more crucial wickets before tea, he did his job.

Azharuddin was beaten by one which turned and Kapil Dev was bowled in trying to hit a flighted ball out of the ground.

Four overs later Prabhakar nudged Hemmings to the right of silly mid-off where Smith could only parry the chance, one-handed. It was to prove a critical miss.

Prabhakar was missed once more, an edge off Fraser which passed between first and second slip before the final hour. By now, as a last throw, Fraser was bowling to an umbrella of six slips. It made no difference to Tendulkar, who proceeded to his century as if it was a commonplace to him. Pretty soon, perhaps, it will be.

County cricket, page 36

## Satellite enters new orbit with its all-live show

By LOUISE TAYLOR

THE days of packaged football highlights televised two or three times a week, supplemented by the odd live international and the FA and League Cup finals, are long gone. Today the buzz words in television sports circles are "live action" and British viewers possessing the necessary dishes can watch at least 115 live matches during the coming season.

Boasting more live football than any other British television company, BSB yesterday announced a package of more than 70 live games from England, Scotland and Italy on its Sports Channel.

Saturday's Charity Shield match between Liverpool and Manchester United is the first of a deluge of matches which also includes England's games with Hungary, Poland, Cameroon and the Republic of Ireland.

For the first time, the FA Cup will be covered live from the first and second rounds. A live match will be transmitted from the third round through to the quarter-finals, and BSB can also show midweek replays at each stage.

More than 20 of the matches will come from Scotland in the Tennents FA Cup, Skol Cup and B and Q League, along with Scotland's European Championship qualifying matches.

For those with a more cosmopolitan taste, BSB will feature 30 live matches from the Italian first division on Sunday afternoons and Monday evenings.

BSB and BBC have signed a joint agreement worth £30 million over five years with the Football Association, of which BSB has contributed £18 million. The BBC will broadcast seven live FA Cup matches, including both semi-finals and the final, together with regular packages of FA Cup and international highlights.

BSB is paying a further £12.5 million over three years for its Scottish coverage. With an estimated 400,000 dishes sold at £350 apiece, the company is understandably anxious to reach its sales target of one million by the new year.

What BBC and BSB do not have is access to League matches, which are the prerogative of ITV, courtesy of a £44 million four-year contract, now entering its third season. Under its terms, ITV will transmit 21 live matches, including the semi-finals and finals of the Ramblers Cup. ITV have exclusive rights to broadcast the progress of Manchester United and Aston Villa in this season's European Cup Winners' Cup and UEFA Cup respectively.

Viewers anxious to watch live action in the Zenith Data Systems Cup and Leyland Daf Trophy from their armchairs can do so by tuning into Sky, another satellite channel, which will be transmitting 12 such games, in accordance with a £4.5 million, four-year agreement.

To secure the matches, the competing channels have invested a total in excess of £80 million over the next five years. Sceptics have suggested that, faced with such a surfeit of live action, viewers may eventually shun televised football.

The companies disagree. Roger Moody, head of sport at BSB, said: "Football is the national game in Britain, it is the No. 1 sport, can you realistically ever see the public turning away from watching it on television?"

Moody's argument is that football is a "product", because of their tight schedules, BBC and ITV have been unable fully to exploit. With its own sports channel, BSB can "get the most out of a product which has not been properly used in the past".

## Touts take record profit at Cup final

By LOUISE TAYLOR

THIS year's FA Cup final between Manchester United and Crystal Palace may have been far from a classic, but it proved the most lucrative yet for ticket touts. A survey published by the trading standards departments of Liverpool city council and Croydon council yesterday states that touts profited by a total of £350,000 from black-market ticket sales.

The survey also named 14 league clubs which breached Football Association regulations by re-selling Cup final tickets allocated to them by the FA to touts. Surprisingly, those clubs include Manchester United and Crystal Palace, the two finalists.

The others are: Millwall, Bristol City, Bournemouth, Huddersfield, Carlisle United, Barnsley, Hereford United, Stockport County, Newcastle United, Blackburn Rovers, Aston Villa, and Nottingham Forest.

With an average mark-up of £140, some tickets changed hands for 28 times their face value. One supporter paid £350 for a £25 ticket, and Robert Quinn, of Liverpool council, said: "Touting is up 63 per cent on last year because the FA still has not got the distribution system right."

This year, United received 27,000 tickets, and Palace 15,000, the differential being decided because United enjoy

far higher average home gates. With 42,000 tickets going towards the finalists, a further 63,000 remained which were distributed to county football associations, other league clubs, the FA and Wembley.

Liverpool council believe that a greater proportion should go to the competing clubs, thereby reducing the scope for touting.

The two councils are now urging the FA to punish those who resold tickets on the black market, and allocate 70,000 to the finalists in next year's final.

An FA spokesman said: "There is so much interest in the FA Cup final that people would feel aggrieved however we allocated the tickets. The FA has always felt that the final is the climax of everyone's football season, which is why tickets are allocated to so many organisations, and not just the two finalists."

However, he added that the FA intended to make public the punishments imposed on clubs and individuals whose tickets appeared on the black market at future finals.

Due to the potential for disrupting segregation arrangements, the FA would also like to see touting made a criminal offence, a recommendation which was part of the FA's submission to Lord Justice Taylor's inquiry following the Hillsborough disaster.

## Rochdale Corporation puts ban on Spotland

ROCHDALE, the fourth division club, may not be able to start the football season on time because the local council has placed a prohibition order on the ground for safety reasons.

Rochdale Corporation says that work on the terraces at Spotland has not been completed and the order will not be lifted until it is.

The club's Maxx Trophy match with Preston North End, on Saturday, had to be switched to Deepdale and the home pre-season match with Blackburn Rovers on Saturday and the first league game of the season, on August 25 against Aldershot, are threatened.

Rochdale Hornets, the rugby league club, who share Spotland, are also affected. Rochdale Corporation, which served the order, is a partner in the stadium-sharing venture.

Meanwhile, Sunderland are considering moving from

Roker Park to an all-seat 40,000 stadium costing £60 million.

The chairman, Bob Murray, has commissioned a feasibility study because Roker Park, built in 1898, will have its capacity reduced by 20 per cent to 24,000 next season - and this could fall to 14,000 unless crucial improvements are carried out over the next four years.

The Newcastle United director, John Hall, is in favour of the northeast's two big clubs linking up in a ground sharing scheme.

Murray has not ruled out the idea but insists Sunderland will stay within its local authority's boundaries.

Sunderland's first division rivals, Coventry City, have abandoned plans for a move to a ground outside the city and will spend £4 million over the next three years to upgrade Highfield Road into an all-seat stadium.

## OLD TRAFFORD SCOREBOARD

England won toss

ENGLAND First Innings				
	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
*G A Gooch c More b Prabhakar	116	-	16	237
M A Atherton c More b Hirani	131	-	12	338
D J Gower b Tendulkar b Kapil Dev	38	-	6	64
Cut wide ball to backward point				
A J Lamb c Manjrekar b Kumble	38	-	5	98
Swift to silly point				
R C Russell c More b Hirani	8	-	1	19
Squashed at ball wide of off-stump				
R A Smith not out	121	-	11	243
J E Morris b Kumble	13	-	1	32
Made room to cut straight ball				
C G Lewis b Hirani	3	-	-	29
Bowled off-stump by leg break				
E E Hemmings lbw b Hirani	19	-	3	40
Missed attempted sweep				
A R C Fraser c Tendulkar b Kumble	1	-	-	34
Bat and pad to silly point				
D E Malcolm b Shastri	13	-	-	85
Missed drive against turning ball				
Extras (2 b, 5 w, 1 nb, 0)	18			
Total (160.5 overs)	519			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-225 (2-292, 3-312, 4-324, 5-366, 6-392, 7-404, 8-434, 9-459).  
BOWLING: Kapil Dev 13-2-67-1 (nb 1) (7-1-38-0, 6-1-29-1); Prabhakar 25-2-112-1 (nb 5) (14-0-30-0, 13-2-61-1, 4-0-15-0, 4-0-17-0); Kumble 43-7-105-3 (9-1-22-0, 7-1-28-0, 5-1-12-0, 15-3-31-2, 6-0-15-1); Hirani 22-10-174-4 (nb 1) (15-5-40-0, 10-1-39-0, 37-1-96-4); Shastri 17-5-250-1 (8-2-21-0, 1-0-2-0, 6-0-15-0, 2-5-0-12-1).

Second Innings				
	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
*G A Gooch c More b Prabhakar	7	-	1	13
Thin edge on leg-side glance				
M A Atherton lbw b Kapil Dev	74	-	9	195
Beaten on the back foot				
D J Gower b Hirani	16	-	2	58
Bowled off-bottom edge and boot				
A J Lamb b Kapil Dev	109	2	8	205
Played on cutting at ball too straight				
R A Smith not out	61	-	5	147
J E Morris not out	15	-	-	38
R C Russell not out	16	-	1	25
Extras (0 b, 15 nb, 7)	22			
Total (4 wickets dec, 51 overs)	320			

C G Lewis, A R C Fraser, E E Hemmings and D E Malcolm did not bat.  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-15 (Atherton 7 not out, 2-46 (Atherton 19 not out), 3-180 (Lamb 72 not out, 4-248 (Smith 27 not out)).  
BOWLING: Kapil Dev 22-4-89-2 (nb 1) (8-3-21-0, 7-0-17-1, 7-1-31-1); Prabhakar 18-1-81-1 (nb 7) (7-0-24-1, 11-1-56-0); Hirani 15-0-52-1; Kumble 17-3-85-0 (10-3-38-0, 7-0-27-0); Shastri 9-0-39-0.

INDIA First Innings				
	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
R J Shastri c Gooch b Fraser	25	-	1	70
Drawn forward and edged to second slip				
N S Sidhu c Gooch b Fraser	13	-	1	23
Gutting catch at second slip				
S V Manjrekar c Smith b Hemmings	93	-	12	229
Bat and pad to silly point				
D B Vengsarkar c Russell b Fraser	6	-	1	8
Pushed across the line at good length ball				
*M Asharuddin c Atherton b Fraser	179	1	21	243
Sliced drive to cover point				
S R Tendulkar c Lewis b Hemmings	68	-	8	216
Swung to deep mid-wicket				
M Prabhakar c Russell b Malcolm	4	-	1	19
Beaten outside the off-stump				
Kapil Dev lbw b Lewis	0	-	-	5
Drove against inswinger				
*K S More b Fraser	6	-	-	29
Bowled off inside edge				
A Kumble run out (Morris)	2	-	-	5
Swift pick-up and throw from short leg				
N D Hirani not out	15	-	1	41
Extras (0 b, 10 lb, 12 nb)	21			
Total (119.2 overs)	432			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26 (Shastri 11 not out, 2-48 (Manjrekar 5 not out), 3-57 (Manjrekar 7 not out), 4-246 (Asharuddin 82 not out), 5-358 (Tendulkar 24 not out), 6-401 (Tendulkar 25 not out), 7-365 (Tendulkar 26 not out), 8-396 (Tendulkar 49 not out), 9-401 (Tendulkar 52 not out), 10-432 (Hirani 15 not out).  
BOWLING: Malcolm 28-3-85-1 (nb 6) (7-1-21-0, 1-0-6-0, 6-1-15-0, 10-1-43-1, 2-0-11-0); Fraser 35-5-124-5 (nb 12) (15-2-75-3, 5-1-22-0, 5-2-16-1, 5-0-11-1); Hemmings 29-2-87-4 (7-4-11-0, 2-0-8-0, 1-1-3-1, 11-3-31-1, 0-2-0-1); Lewis 13-1-61-1 (3-0-27-0, 10-1-34-1); Atherton 16-3-68-0 (9-2-34-0, 7-1-34-0).

Second Innings				
	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
R J Shastri b Malcolm	12	-	2	44
Inside edge off wild drive				
N S Sidhu c sub (C J Adams) b Fraser	0	-	-	4
Spectacular catch off pad and glove				
S V Manjrekar c sub (C J Adams) b Hemmings	50	-	8	101
Caught off glove at short leg				
D B Vengsarkar b Lewis	32	-	2	109
Played no shot to ball which came back				
*M Asharuddin c Lewis b Hemmings	11	-	2	29
Bat and pad to backward short leg				
S R Tendulkar not out	119	-	17	225
Kapil Dev b Hemmings	26	-	3	46
Extraneous drive against flighted ball				
M Prabhakar not out	67	-	8	151
Extras (0 b, 17 lb, 0 nb)	20			
Total (6 wickets, 90 overs)	343			

\*K S More, A Kumble and N D Hirani did not bat.  
Umpires: J H Hampshire and J W Holder.



Boosting average: Smith was unbeaten again

## Soviets may sue NHL over 'kidnapped' player

Moscow

THE Soviet sports establishment is threatening to take legal action against the National Hockey League in the United States after a US team signed a Soviet ice hockey player at the start of the Goodwill Games in Seattle last month.

According to Soviet officials, the signing of Sergei Fedorov, aged 21, contravened an agreement between the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation and the NHL. It was also contrary to Soviet labour laws.

When Fedorov went missing from his hotel room on July 22, it was believed that he had defected. Two days later, he turned up in Detroit with a lucrative contract in his hand from the Red Wings ice hockey team and a copy of his application to remain in the United States for the five-year duration of his contract.

After discussions among themselves and angry exchanges with US

MARY DEJEVSKY reports on a controversy that runs against the spirit of the recent Goodwill Games

sports officials, the Soviet team decided to stay in Seattle and compete, but the wounds are still fresh. Yesterday Yuri Korolev, vice-president of the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation, said that the Soviet organization was considering whether to sue the Red Wings and/or the NHL for breaking the agreement.

He conceded that Red Wings had expressed an interest in signing Fedorov six months before the Games, when he was still a member of CSKA, the Soviet army club, but said that the alleged Soviet failure to reply was no excuse for "an act of banditry".

Korolev said: "If a girl you love does not give you an answer, that does not mean that six months later

you go out and rape her." He noted, however, that the Soviet federation had, in fact, replied, refusing permission for Fedorov to leave on the grounds that he was younger than the age limit, 28, set for players to sign contracts abroad.

He also argued that Fedorov was culpable in Soviet law because he had an oral contract with the Soviet national side that came into force the moment he left the army club on February 6. Such a contract, he said, could be broken only with two months' notice.

At times spitting with anger, Mr Korolev accused sport in the US of being interested in nothing but money ("What can you expect of business?") and repeatedly accused the Red Wings of having "kidnapped" the Soviet player. He also cast aspersions on Fedorov's motives and whether he would return to the Soviet Union at the end of his contract.

The decision whether to sue will be taken by Soviet officials after the International Ice Hockey Congress, which takes place in Sardinia early next month. Some members of the state sports committee, including its chairman, Nikolai Rusakov, believe that the Soviet Union should read the riot act to those who try to poach its leading players and have encouraged the ice hockey federation to break off all ties with the NHL forthwith.

The president of the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation, Leonid Kravchenko, who is also general director of the official Soviet news agency, Tass, said on Monday that the idea of breaking ties with the NHL was "hasty and even absurd". He said: "Such an ill-considered move could result in serious financial problems if our teams refuse to play series of games against NHL clubs."

He proposed that Soviet ice hockey, still theoretically amateur, should become a professional sport, with players hired on contract. Korolev, and the chief trainer to the Soviet national team, Viktor Tikhonov, insisted yesterday that contracts were no answer "because we can't afford to pay".

This, however, is largely because of the way Soviet sport is organized. The Soviet federation receives large sums from the NHL and other organizations for television rights and other fees, but the money is distributed centrally by the state sports committee.

Korolev spent much of yesterday's press conference railing against the "buying" of Soviet sportsmen and professionals of every kind and implied that the departure of ice hockey players was part of a wider exodus of professionals and artists.